PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

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NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,708.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY—THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	—
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	......	—
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	......	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	......	..
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	......	..
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	......	..

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	...	..	May 12	...
B. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	......	June 9
B. City of Manchester.	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 10
D. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Cal	cutta
B. Merton Hall	—	..	...	Augt. 2
E. C. City of Benares	June 26	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	..	..	Augt 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr 25	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 11	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	—
E. C. City of Athens	Oct 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
E. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
E. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
E. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	[illegible]
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT Ld. BRIDPORT.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon 3rd May	11 a.m.	P D & O*
KOLA	1,205	Thur 29th Apr.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 30th Apr.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, 3rd May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 1st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

28th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May 1909,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,528	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	21st May 1909.
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,383	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net) 6,350 for	£s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years,	20 years,	25 years,	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...	£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... "	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT. Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND...........	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Zanzibar.
Mombasa
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

BOMBAY
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager,

JEWELLED PENDANTS SET WITH

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES,
OLIVINES, TOURMALINE,
AMETHYSTS, TOPAZ,
TURQUOISE, OPAL,
PEARLS, &c.

We have in Stock Various Combinations of these Precious and Semi-precious Stones in pendant form which affords a Selection unsurpassed in the East. The prevailing fashions of the day in their most Select form.

Range of Prices from Rs. 15

We have a large Selection of Gold and Platinum Necklets to Suit any pendant; at prices ranging from Rs. 17.

MARCKS & CO. LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ESTABLISHED. 1872.

ICES

IN

CHOICE VARIETIES

ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PASTRY

AT

PEARSE & CO.'S RESTAURANT

Apollo Street

BOMBAY.

ORDERS. SOLICITED.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Re. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in Eng and, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	14,500,000
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Paid up Capital .... "	14,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................. "	1,30,000

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "CASTALIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 28TH APRIL, 1909

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 29th April, 1909, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1908, declare a Dividend, elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 15th to THURSDAY the 29th April 1909, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th April, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
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Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cloth, High Class Dhoters, Dhotis, Long Cloth and Mull-Mulls; high class White Twills, Stripped Twills, Damask, Fancy Checks, Susi, and Drills bleached as well as unbleached; High Class Turkish Towels, Honey Comb Towels and napkins both bleached and unbleached, of various kinds; Dusters, Fancy White Bed-Sheets bleached and unbleached; Fancy Coloured Bed Sheets, Counterpans and Fancy white and coloured Table Cloths; Sewing and knitting Threads of different kinds, Gurnseys, Pants, Caps, Socks, and Stockings. Also Fancy Cloth for Calcutta (Gumchas, Check-Chadders, Checks, Dhotis, Susi Sari, etc., etc.)

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It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DICK'S PATENT CANVAS AND BALATA BELTING.

THE BEST BELTS
for
Mills, Factories
and
Railway Workshops.
Absolutely Unequalled
For Heavy Drives.

SOLE AGENTS:—
W CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the
Old Lamp Trade Mark.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

[Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c

EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]
[illegible], England.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

5,000 OF TRAM LINE, also 12 Platform Trucks, second-hand, but only slightly used and some tipping tubs, all in very good condition and going cheap, very suitable for Contractors, Mills and Brickworks. Apply to Box No. 555, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

KITTY LODGE, the well-known Bungalow with furniture at Matheran. Centrally situated with Westerly facing, close to Superintendent's Office, Post Office, Station, and Charlotte Lake. Apply between 1 and 5 P.M. (S. T.) to SHAPOORJEE N. CHADABHOY, F. R. I. B. A., Architect, Markur's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front. Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120 Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE LET.—At Varsowa, via Andheri, an UPPER SLOREYED FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with Six large Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, 2 large Halls and one large Dining Room with vernadah all round, with Out Houses, Kitchen, Stabling, etc., with large garden and compound open to sea shore. For furthur Particulars apply to

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
17, Bank Street, Fort.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

You want Beautiful Teeth

for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists, Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 6

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

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* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	" 3-0	do.
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Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

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NOW READY] [PRICE RS. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 28/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 27, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 28, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 7/8	un	chgd
do. Rentes	97 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/8	1/8	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	63		1-16
*Bar Silver in London	24 1/8	3/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/8	3/16	
do. in New York ...	52 3/8	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·16	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Sin	ce 1st April.
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 5/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	7/8	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England.. £150,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.
Transfers, on Calcutta, Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4d.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 1-4d.
* Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by Eastern buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Quiet
Futures	Quiet
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester —	Steady.
Total Sales	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports	12,000
Mid-Americans	5·51—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 5-16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·35	5·35	5·39	5·42	5·40
—04	—04	—04	—05	—04

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·38	5·35	5·33	5·33
—03	—04	—04	—03

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	37,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	12,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	18,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	10,000 "

Spot Cotton—10·75—15 on 26th 2,000.

	on 26th.	on 27th.	
Futures—Month of May	10·56+17	10·49—07	Declined early owing to favorable weather reports and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do. July		10·39—08	

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 5-16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May ... 10·42—01
Do. do. July ... 10·58—02
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Bengals	d. 4 13/32
F. G. Bengals	d. 4 5/16
Good Bengals	d. 4 5/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—40 1/4 June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—41 3-4 April-May—Sellers—Easier.
Rozario SantaFe.—62lbs.—41 3-4—May-June—Sellers—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 44 1/4 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 42 1-4 April-May.—H. A. & D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 40—April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 45 1-8 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.
Linseed Argentine La Piata—42—April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 5d. Sellers.

SKIN SALES.

London, April 26.
Goat Skin sales opened to-day.
Goat skins offered 1,214,000.
Sheep skins offered 1,169,000.
Fair demand.
Goat skins unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [28TH APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
9 Cases Rupees...	13,543	Jed'ah	E El Fadal

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 25th & 26th April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	22	29,886
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	44	53,452

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. " 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
To-day being Council bill day the market, as usual, closed early. Rates are unchanged at 1s. 3 15/16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31/32d. on demand at which there are no buyers. One Bank sold T. T. up to the 15th May at 1s. 3 31/32d. but would not go on. Credits are very scarce but Banks are unwilling to buy at under 1s. 4 3/32d. for 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady to firm.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	182
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176

Government Paper :—
The Market opened to-day at 93 5/16 for cash and first settlement and 93 7/16 for the second settlement. Operators in the Bazaar have been selling, and probably taking their profits on the recent rise, in view of the near approach of the settlement. Quotations gradually declined until at the close they were 94 1/16 for this and 94 3/16 for the next settlement. Calcutta opening quotations were advised as 94 3/16 ready and 94 5/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs.	94·1
1st Settlement ... ... "	94·1
2nd Settlement ... ... "	94·3

Bullion:—
On Tuesday the price of Bar Silver in London closed 3/16 up at 24 1/8 for ready and two months' delivery, and New York was 3/8 higher at 52 3/8. Locally the market has also been firmer. The ready rate opened at 61 5/16, ex-duty, and on moderate Bazaar enquiry has advanced to 61 9/16. Forward quotations are also firmer and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	61	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement —	61	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
There was little change in prices in our market on opening this morning, but business in contracts is still of a limited character. A few settlements of May delivery have been made. Rates close steady as under.

At Colaba there was a moderate demand by mills for ready cotton, but exporters were doing little. Sales were reported as about 5,000 bales Prices were steady.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	259	May.
Good M. G. Broach ...	250½	March 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	245	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	240	"
Fine M. G. Khagaum-Akola	237	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	237	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	231	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	226	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	231	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	232	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	192	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns	233-4	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar.	250-1	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000 Bales.
Total Imports	15,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.
5·37	5·37	5·42	5·45
+02	+02	+02	+03

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·42	5·41	5·38	5·35	5·35
+02	+03	+03	+02	+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7	11	6	B. T.
April-May ... — ...	" 8	3	6	R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market quiet with little change in price.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 6	14	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	" 7	6	0	B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi ...	" 7	8	0	R. T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	" 6	10	0	B. T.

Poppyseed :—
Prices are almost unchanged, and the market is quiet.
We quote :—
April-May ... ... Rs. 9 9 3 R. T.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0
April-May ... ... " 6 3 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—
July-Aug. ... ... Rs. 6 4 0 R. T
Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—
The market is quiet with little doing and we quote :—

White Delhi, April-May ...	Rs. 6	0	0	R.T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. April.-May	6	1	6	"
Soft Red Ready	40	8	0	per candy

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465
India	75 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	56

Mills :—

Century	270 X. D.
Crescent	103 3-4
David	441 1-1
Empress	275
Kohinoor	755
Manockji Petit	3,220
Phoenix	98½

Presses :—

New Berar...	480
New Mofussil	680

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference..	151
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference...	275
Central India Mining	290
Colaba Land and Mill	1,090
Marcks & Co.	130
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	15
Telephone Co.	23
Treacher and Co	640

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	592 1-2
Tapti-Valley	422 1-3

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	9,663 bales.
Wheat	38,887 cwts.
Linseed	13,492 "
Rapeseed	9,898 "
Gingellyseed	238 "
Poppyseed...	10,454 "
Groundnuts	173 "
Castorseed	14,005 "
Rice	3,198 "
Myrabollams	1,612 "
Cottonseed	10,547 "
Mowraseed...	Nil
Gram	3,420 "
Joowar	1,731 "
Maize	Nil

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

Bank D. D. is quoted at 1s. 3 31/32d. and 3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper at 94-2. In coal shares, Baraboni at 16, Borrea (ordinary) at 14 3/4, Bhalgora at 16 3/8, Equitable (ordinary) at 50 1/2, Huntodi at 11, (auction sale), New Birbhoom at 44 3/4, Raneegunge at 19¼, and Standard at 16¾ are the closing rates. The Hoogly Mills are obtainable at 88 (auction sale) and the Barasat Basirhat Light Railway at 114.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 28.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 28th April :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£ 1	0s.	£0 11 3	£0 13 0
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£ 0	7s. 6d.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	...	£0 11 6	£0 12 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 7 6	£0 8 9
Hosur Gold	£ 1	15s. 4d	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£ 1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£ 1	£1	£0 1 3	£0 2 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 4½	£0 0 9
G. F. Mysore	£ 1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Glenrock, Ind......	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar ...	£ 1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Hutti	£ 1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£ 3	£3	£2 2 6	£2 7 6
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 3 9	£5 8 9
Mysore Reef Ord..	£ 1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Mysore Wynaad...	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
N Anantapur.......			£0 10 6	£0 12 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 6 6	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 19 3	£1 0 9
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 7 6	£1 9 3
Burma Ruby Ms...	£ 1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£5 3 9	£5 8 9
Sangli Mines Ld....	£ 1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£ 1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—68,140 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—45 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtoola ; 3,518 cwts myrabellams, A Khimjee ; 101 cwts gum, G Sojpal ; 28 casks salted skins, 52 cases bristle, Nizamoodin and Co ; 7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Glenelg s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, C Morarji ; 5,056 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 4,007 cwts cottonseed, Ebjee Oomersey.

Othello s—625 cwts cottonseed A Khimjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Graham s—115 bales hemp Ebji Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Planet Neptune s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, 1,996 cwts rapeseed John Fachiri ; 4,000 cwts wheat David Sasseons and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—27,500 cwts wheat, 500 cwts linseed, 3,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—998 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Wellington s—3,501 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Koerber s—1,125 cwts linseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Socotra s—1 bale cotton Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Socotra s—450 bale cotton The M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Socotra s—600 bales cotton The M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Socotra s—225 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 29th April.

57. Detail for the week ending 1st proximo :—Friday 30th inst—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-30 p.m.
58. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-quarters at once.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th April 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	27	4	0 p. m.	10	16
Teheran ...	28	2	30 p. m.	0	27
Suez	28	13	45 p. m.	0	54

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Saigon Bangkok Route Interrupted (28-4-09).

Moulmein Route to Siam via Kanburi right (28-4-09).

Moulmein Route to Siam via Raheng Interrupted (27-4-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BANDRA.

MARRIAGE.

GONSALVES—DeSOUZA—April 26, at St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, by the Rev. H. Koensgen, S.J., assisted by the Rev. Frs. Gyr, S.J., and P. A. Fernandez, Aniceto Gonsalves, L.C.E., Bombay Forest Dept., second son of Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, (retired) to Eslinda (Ida) DeSouza, third daughter of M. M. DeSouza, Esq., Supdt. (retired) Government House, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUSSAM—April 25, at Madras, the wife of J. P. Hussam, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAYARD—O'DONOGHUE—April 21, at Waltair, Cecil William Clayfield, fourth son of the late Henry William Griffith Layard, and of Mrs. Layard, Guernsey, to Muriel, second daughter of Lemuel Albert O'Donoghue, of Kodur Mines, Chipurupalle.

DEATH.

LA FONTAINE—April 25, at San Thome, Madras, Anne, widow of the late G. A. La Fontaine.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 7-22m., 8-21a. Low water, 1-51m., 1-2a.
Oriental Life Assurance Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p. m.
Bombay Telephone Company, Telephone Buildings, 4-30 p. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Y. M. C. A. vs. 14th Hussars, Marine Lines. Pioneers "A" vs. Secunderabad Combined, Gymkhana. Bully-off at 5-30 p.m.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Nothing is so utterly hopelessly lost as lost time"—H. H.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 5th. Full Moon, 5h. 37-8m. p.m.; May 13th, Last Quarter, 10h. 15-3m. a.m. ; May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12-0m. p.m. ; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m. ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, April 30.—P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with English mails of the 16th April, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament :—Educational Society Old Boys vs. Presidency, Marine Lines, Grant Medical College vs. Government Telegraph, Gymkhana. Bully-off at 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 8-42m., 9-3a. Low water, 2-38m., 2-8a.

Saturday, May 1.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for Simla, 12-50 p. m. (Private.) Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament : R. G. A. vs. Gloucester Regiment, Marine Lines. Bully-off at 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 9-27m., 9-35a. Low water, 3-11m., 2-57a.

Sunday, May, 2.—3rd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 10-4m., 10-4a. Low water, 3-40m., 3-40a.

Monday, May 3.—Meeting of the Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 10-37m., 10-32a. Low water, 4-8m., 4-17a.

Tuesday, May 4.—Bombay High Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 11-8m., 11-0a. Low water, 4-36m., 4-52a.

Wednesday, May 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 11-39m., 11-25a. Low water, 5-4m., 5-27a.

DEPARTURE OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gowalior left Bombay for his territory on Tuesday night.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—Sir Sassoon J. David presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when business of a formal nature was transacted.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION, LTD.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Limited, will be held at the rooms of the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Wodehouse Road, to-day, Thursday, at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)

ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—In the Carding Department of the Phoenix Mill, Parel, Suknandan, a Hindu lad of 17, was working at one of the cards on Tuesday evening when he got entangled in the strapping of a carding machine and was thrown forcibly on the floor. He sustained severe injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Framji Hoshungji Jagos, (42) a Parsee employed as a clerk in the Stamp Office He was suffering from delusions and had an impression that people were bent upon ruining him. He was quiet until 8 p. m. on Tuesday. But suddenly after that he rushed towards a window of his room which is situated on the third floor of a house in Wanka Mohulla. His relations who lived with him stopped him from throwing himself out of the window. A watch was kept all night, but at 5 o'clock yesterday morning he jumped out of the window before anybody could prevent him. His skull was fractured and death was instantaneous. The jury returnad a verdict of suicide.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March........Pioneers ....Adams
Airs (Clarionet Solo)...I Martiri.....................Donizetti
Selection......Our Miss Gibbs ....Caryll
Valse ....J Aime Mon Amour ....Caryll
Selection......The New Aladdin..............Monckton
Galop ....Unter Donner Und Blitz...Strauss

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

Inspector Ryan charged one Abdul, a tram-driver, with assaulting a Policeman. The charge against the accused was that on Tuesday last he was asleep on a bench at the Apollo Bunder. He had some chunam on his lips, and on waking he asked the Policeman if he had put it there. The Policeman replied in the negative, whereupon the accused abused him. The Policeman caught the accused, and was taking him to the Inspector, when the accused gave him three kicks. Abdul said that he was under the influence of liquor at the time. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment.

A DEAF MUTE BURGLAR.

Before the same Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged a deaf mute, whose name could not be ascertained, with burglary. The charge against the accused was that he was caught in the act of breaking the locks, which had been placed by the complainant Abdul Hussein on the door of his shop at Kalbadavie.

Through an interpreter, a teacher in a Deaf Mute Institute, the accused pleaded guilty and also admitted a previous conviction. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

DANGEROUS MOTORING.

Sub-Inspecter Gerrard charged Pandu Sakaram, a chauffeur, in the employ of Mr. Karsondas Dharamsey, with driving motor-car No. 961 in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. Kanuga, Pleader, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that about half-past ten o'clock on the morning of the 13th March he was driving his master's car which was empty, along Queen's Road from the direction of the Church Gate Station to Marine Lines at a speed of twenty miles an hour. When near the Marine Lines' overbridge, he, in trying to avoid another car which he was overtaking, swerved beyond the centre of the road and almost collided with a private conveyance, which was coming from the opposite direction, and which was occupied by Mr. W. C. Symes of the P. and O. Company. Mr. Symes stated that the car passed by his carriage within a few inches.

The accused, in his statement to the Court, stated that he always went at a medium pace. He considered fifteen miles an hour a very medium pace. He might have swerved to pass another car, but it was long ago, and he did not remember. He did not remember that he went past the complainant's carriage within a few inches.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, said that he believed the evidence of Mr. Symes, which showed that the accused drove his car at a great speed of over twenty miles an hour. His Worship was of opinion on the evidence that the accused drove in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger the life and safety of others. The accused was fined Rs. 20.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS

FORT.

Before Messrs. James MacDonald (Chairman), J. A. D. MacBain, and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy.

AN INSUFFICIENT CREW.

Their Worships disposed of 27 cases, one of which was against Musa Ibrahim, tindal, who was charged with having an insufficient crew in his tony on Tuesday at Malet Bunder. The accused was convicted and fined Re. 1

Before the same Bench, one Mahadoo Vithoo and several other cart-drivers were charged with having their carts halted athwart the road on Tuesday last. The accused were convicted and fined annas eight each.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. H. R. Greaves (Chairman), and J. F. Rodrigues.

DRIVING CARTS WITHOUT LIGHTS.

Their Worships disposed of 20 cases yesterday, including one in which Sadoo Mahadoo and another cart-driver were charged with driving their carts after dark without lights on Parel Tank Road. The accused were convicted and fined.

Their Worships also disposed of a case in which one Nama Kadia and several others, were charged with keeping and letting for hire their public conveyances on Monday last without licences from the Commissioner of Police. It was said that the accused came from Salsette. They were convicted and fined Rs. 2 each.

GIRGAON.

Before Drs. M. R. Setna (Chairman), and Shantaram Vithal.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Fifty cases were disposed of, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," April 30.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Tuke, Mr A R
Draper, Mr W W
Edwards, Mr W
Kerseborn, Mr G Mrs and infant
Lewis, Mr J H and Mrs
North, Mr D H
O'Donnell, Mr T F
O'Brien, Miss G
Pierce, Mr A
Parsons, Major F C

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Fisher, Miss J
Simmons, Miss P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Andrew, Mr J
Benson, Maj R
Campbell, Lieut W
Davies, Mr W
Dixon, Mr F P
Elliot, Rev R J Mrs and 2 children
Finch, Mr E J
Grey, Miss
Kreyer, Col F A C Mrs and Miss
Lethbridge, Lieut T E
O'Kinealy, Maj F O and Mrs
Pierson, Mr H K
Singh, Mr G M
Whittle, Mr C H T

FOR KARACHI.

Hay, Mrs and Miss
Mackechen, Mr D M
Warren, Miss

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 18th Apl. 1909.	Total from 1st April to 16th Apl. 1909.	For week ending 16th Apl. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 16th Apl. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	31	60	26	51
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	23	54	19	47
Vessels transported	17	33	13	27
Vessels attended to	3	2	5	9
Vessels warped	1	1	1	1

AN ABKARI QUESTION.

The Sale of Distillery Plant.

The following letter has been addressed to the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay by Mr. Dantra on the above subject :—

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 25th November last, being a reply to my letter of the 27th October, 1908, which I had the honour to address to H. E. the Governor. I write this with a request that this letter should also be submitted to His Excellency for the favour of his perusal and consideration. In your letter under acknowledgment you write :—"I am to state that the condition regarding the purchase by the incoming contractor of the distillery plant at a valuation fixed by the Collector has always been in force and has never prevented tenders. Such a condition is indispensable when liquor is distilled in Government distilleries ; otherwise new farmers would never be forthcoming." With due deference to you I beg leave to point out that the above statement is altogether without any foundation, and I cannot explain to myself how responsible officers, who ought to know better, should have dared to place such altogether misleading statements before His Excellency, knowing as they must do that the statement has no foundation whatever in facts. The letter states that "The condition regarding the purchase by the incoming contractor of distillery plants . . . . . . has always been in force." The actual fact is that such a system has never existed in Bombay since the Abkari Act was passed until only the last year when it was introduced for the first time, and has been reinforced with the beginning of the current official year. From the following extract it will be seen that the contractors used their own plant in the year 1879-80, a system which was continued uninterruptedly up to the last Abkari year. From the Abkari Report of 1879-80, Para 21, page 19 :—"The distilleries at Uran are private property and are situated close to each other. Spirit can be removed from these distilleries only for shipment, and pays the duty before shipment. The distilleries in Gujarat are either Government property or are rented by Government. Distillers have set up their own stills therein, and issue spirit to licensed shopkeepers in the presence of a Government officer and after payment of the duty. The Deccan distilleries are worked each by a single farmer, who has the monopoly both of manufacture and sale. The distillers at Uran and at each of the Deccan distilleries are required to make contributions towards the cost of Government establishments employed to supervise the distilleries, and the distillers at Bulsar and Broach pay fees at fixed rates for the privilege of distillation. He such levy is made either at Ahmedabad or Surat." From the year 1879-80 upto 1905-06 the contractors had the right both to manufacture and sell liquor, and this they used to distil with their own plant. From the year 1906-07 the right of sale and manufacture were separated in response to the recommendation of the Excise Committee. But even in this year the farmers employed their own plants, as witness the following extract. Abkari Report for 1905-06, Para II :—"As suggested by the Excise Committee, the Bombay Government has already tried this system as an experiment in the districts of Belgaum, Satara, Poona and Ahmednagar. The contract was given in these districts for two years ending 31st March 1907 with the condition that 'the Contractor undertook in each case (except Nagar, which was supplied from the Mundhwa distillery at Poona) to manufacture spirit with his own plant in the Government distillery premises at the headquarters of the district.' " This condition was repeated for the next year, vide Abkari Report, 1906-07, Para 10 :—"The arrangements for the supply and sale of country spirit in Belgaum, Satara, Poona, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Nasik districts under the contract supply system were as described in para 11 of last year's report." The system was again enforced the next year, vide Abkari Report 1907-08, para 10 :—"The arrangements for the supply and sale of country spirit in the Satara, Poona and Ahmednagar Districts under the contract supply system in the year were the same as in the previous year. In the district of West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik the supply contract was given to Messrs. Dubash for a period of two years commencing from 1st April 1907." The foregoing extracts from the Abkari Report show that the system of the contractors using their own plants was in vogue from the commencement of the Abkari Act down to the end of the last official year, and in none of the Reports do we find any allusion to bear out the statement to the contrary such as has been made in your letter under acknowledgment, viz., that "the condition regarding the purchase by the incoming contractor or distillery plants. . . . . has always been in force." I am thoroughly at a loss to understand what authority the officials who supplied His Excellency with this information had in their possession to make a statement which has no foundation whatever on facts. They state one thing in their annual Administration Reports and another in their advertisement. I am surprised that responsible officers should go to the length of misguiding the Government to the extent of supplying such absolutely unfounded statements and committing Government to making asseverations which show either reprehensible ignorance of facts on the part of their officials or deliberate misguidance from them for reasons which I need not take upon myself to explain. This confirms in a way what the critics of Abkari Policy of the Government of the Presidency have always been contending about undue partiality being shown by Abkari officials to certain old farmers and contractors to protect whom in the uninterrupted acquisition of Government contracts every care seems to have been taken. The firm of Messrs. Dubash is the oldest firm of contractors, against whom a minute was passed by the Government of Lord Harris for its mal-practices to the effect that no new contracts should be assigned to that firm after the expiration of the old ones. In spite of this, no sooner did Lord Harris turn his back upon India than the terms of the minute were set at naught and fresh contracts were allotted to the same firm on more favourable terms. And with what results ! The mal-practices of the former years were vigorously renewed which led the Excise Committee to pass a strong minute against this Firm in Para 34 of their Report that "the introduction of an improved system in Khandesh has shown that in that District Government has been losing revenue heavily for years"—Khandesh being the district under the firm of Messrs. Dubash. The loss to the revenue for the whole Presidency is estimated at 50 to 70 lakhs of rupees. In the face of these remarks from the Excise Committee this firm has ever since been assigned fresh contracts. But this does not wind up the whole complaint of undue partiality shewn to this firm. On the recommendation of the Excise Committee the rights of sale and manufacture of liquor were separated by the Bombay Government, because it opened the way to illicit practices, and entailed great loss of revenue. In spite of this express wish of the Government, the Department has assigned to this firm of Messrs. Dubash the right of selling liquor in Nava Pitha, a sub-district of Khandesh and in two sub-districts of Mandvi and Dhond of Surat, simultaneously holding contracts of distilling and supplying liquor of these districts. When the advertisement for the new system, enforced from the last year was given I showed in my letter to the Press, of which I had enclosed copies in my letter to His Excellency, that the condition which was introduced into it, of the right of Government to purchase plant at a valuation fixed by the Collector, was a device to renew the contracts in favour of the old contractors. And things have turned out as I predicted. All the old firms, principally that of Mr. Dubash, have been able to secure between themselves the contract which no outsiders have dared to compete for on account of these stringent terms and conditions.

If these facts are placed before the Government of India and the Home Government I am afraid they will produce upon their minds a very unfavourable impression about the methods and modes followed in the Abkari Administration of Bombay.

I beg to lay these facts before His Excellency the Governor with an earnest request that he will be pleased to cause a close inquiry to be instituted in the interests of Government revenue and of the public in general.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) PESTONJEE BYRAMJEE DANTRA.
Bombay, April 17.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in October, between Captain H. W. Jackson, 90th Punjabis, Staff Officer Recruiting Branch, Army Head Quarters, India, second son of the late Major W. W. Jackson, H. E. I. C. S., and Eileen Mary, only daughter of Colonel R. Wapshare, Assistant-Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, India.

Weak and Exhausted — Almost Ready to Surrender and Cease Fighting the Battle of Life.

If your blood circulates poorly and your nerves are weak; if you are despondent and discouraged, with stomach out of order, and have indigestion, sick-headache, weak muscles, and you find your day's duties almost too much for you—then there is help for you in

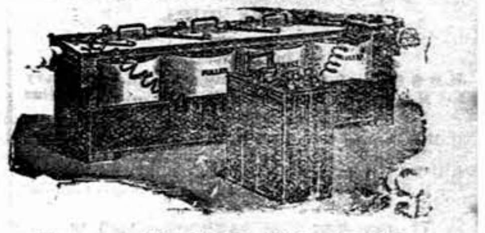
AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It will arouse the digestive glands to more activity, will purify your blood, help you to refreshing sleep, and give renewed force, tone, and strength to your system in general. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited many thousands of tired and discouraged people and will surely benefit you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas
Be sure you get "AYER'S."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



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PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
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Telephone No. 1575.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain T. P. Babb arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The steamer Ayuthia 694 tons, Captain R. J. Curtis arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer Quiloa 4,942 tons, Captain J. H. Brooks arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer Britannia 1,970 tons, Captain J. E. Davidson arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Louis, with a general cargo and Mr. J. R. Murray, 17 natives and 36 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N Company's steamer Goalpara, 1,359 tons, Captain J. R. Elton, which arrived in harbour, on Tuesday from Persian Gulf &c. brought a general cargo and passengers.

The Venice S N Company's steamer Barbarigo 2,881 tons, Captain A Giacopello sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Gisela 2,640 tons Captain D. Dabovic, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola 510 tons Captain A. J. Cole, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and Madame O. Beck, Mr. P. S. Dubash and 150 deck passengers.

The B. and P, S. N. Company's steamer Majidi 1,837 tons Captain P. S. Primrose sailed yesterday for Jedah, etc. with a general cargo and 99 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3,253 tons Captain W Kelso sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Leverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Vorwaerts 3,727 tons Captain B Bednarz sailed yesterday for Trieste &c with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Takasaki Maru, 2,943 tons Captain A Mocker arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Kobe ete with a general cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3,127 tons Captain H. Runter arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Hull with a general cargo.

The Ancher Line steamer Castalia 4,081 tons Captain J Hamilton arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons Captain W B Merrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosin oil.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham..........Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken ......R I Marine

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr...F G Bird..................R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith ......R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 28.

Ayuthia	694	Curtis	F F Campbell & Co
Abouker	2345	Young	E Tajbhoy
Britannia	1970	Louis	H & S N Co
Ben Wreckie	2534	Hunter	
Costalia	401	Hamilton	W & A Graham & Co
Dido	3127	Runter	F Muir & Co
Ettrickdale	2460	Stepten	The Bombay Co
Fife	2491A	Harrison	The Captain
Goalpara	1359	Elton	Persian Gulf ...M M & Co
Ipswich	575	Pigot	Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Imaum	2703	Wigdahl	K N & Co
J B Aug Kessler	3189	Beesen	W & A Graham & Co
Juba	134	Wilson	E A Protectorate
Kt Templar	4601	Billett	K N & Co
Lindaura	2157	Abbott	Calcutta...M M & Co
Pasha	3839	White	T Morrison & Co
Quiloa	4912	Brooks	M M & Co
Royal Sceptre	2434	Taylor	The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Webb	B & P S N Co
Saifi	1445		Bo & H S N Co
Strathness	2818	Lamont	W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly	2783	MacMohan	W & A Graha & Co
Seirstad	617	Tawnager	F F Campbell & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria	2398	Ward	The Bombay Co
Singu	1912	Murison	Shaw Wallace & Co
Sofala	3436	Babb	M M & Co
Visigath	2613	Rae	Shaw Wallace & Co
Warora	2565	Tipper	M M & Co
Wellington	3676	Evans	Liverpool J Mackintosh & Co
Zinna	2339	Clarke	Andrew Yull & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Kt of the Thistle...4286 Baker Genoa 8 5 K N & Co
4 Clan Graham ...3288 Elliott ..Havre 8-5 F M & Co
5 Netherlee......2746 Rankine ...Hamburg ......29-4 J Mackintosh & Co
6 Koerber...3157 Foresty...Trieste.1-5 ...A L S N Co
7 E Ferdinand 3843 Nitsche ..Kobe 27-4 A L S N Co
7 Othello... 3327 Webster Hull ......29-4 F Muir & Co
10 & 11 Caledonia...3529 Daniel...London 8-5 P & O Co
12 Socotra 3396 Andrews ..Kobe .. ..1-5 P & O S N Co
14 Lhasa...941 Mc Diarmed...Karachi 30-4...M M & Co
16 Kola... 510 Cole......Basreh ....29-4 M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.

B Trafford Hall...3137 Hold...L'pool.......12-5 K N & Co
C & R Clan MacMillan...2804 Cowie 5-5 N F F Muir & Co
D & E Clan Mackintosh...3043 Luxmon ......Chittagong 4-5 F Muir & Co
G Hoseinee . 1800 Jourdan ..P Gulf...6-5 B & P S N Co
H Gouverneur 2120 Barmeister Zanzibar 29-4 A Strandes
K Takasaki Maru ...3913 Mocker Kobe 4-5 N Y Kaisha
N Red Cross...1832 Greenburn Liverpool 4-5 Ralli Bros
O Glenelg . 2669 Hart Rotterdam ...6-5 W & A G & Co
P Reichenfels ...2986 Gronan ...Hamburg via Karachi 5-5 W & A Graham & Co
Q Rahmani...1873 Geddie...R S Ports ......B & P S N Co

M W D D

Delhi...4784 Gordon ...Shanghai ......12-5 P & O S N Co

H W P D

Indravati...513 Ahmed ..Karachi ...28-4 Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri......553 Mahomed...B nager ...28-4 Bo S N Co Ld

Offside D E.

Planeineptune...2821 Plice...Marseilles 15-5 F Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Takasaki Maru s.	Mocker	Kobe, Mar. 22
	Dedo s.	Runter	Hull, Mar. 24
28	Castalia s	Hamilton	Liverpool, Apl. 5
	Singu	Murison	Rangoon, Apl. 13
	Sofala s	Babb	Rangoon, Apl. 8
	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok, Apl. 8
	Quiloa s	Brooks	Rangoon, Apl.13
	Britannia s.	Davidson	Port Louis, Apl16

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Royal Sceptre s	T ylor	Calcutta
	Barbarigo s	Giacopellos	Calcutta, &c.
	Majidi s	Primrose	Jedah, &c
	Scindia s	Kelso	Liverpool, &c
	Vorwaerts s	Bednarz	Trieste, &c
	Gisila s	Dabovic	Calcutta

The steamer Kola Cole for Persian Gulf obtained her portclearance yesterday :—

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Rahmani for Jedah, &c.
" Hoseinee for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Salsette for London.
" Goalpara for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Reichenfels for Hamburg, &c.
" Wellington for Liverpool, &c.
" Dido for Hull.

The Court of Appeal has just given its decision on a curious point arising out of an action in the Divorce Court. The co-respondent was mulcted in damages and costs. He died before paying them. His executor was then required to pay up out of the assets of the property. The executor appealed. He said that the claim for damages was personal, and the liability to pay ceased when the co-respondent ceased to be. The Court of Appeal took this view. The executor, it is pointed out, was no party to the divorce suit. The Court remarked that if the petitioner had any remedy against the estate it was not to be got in the Divorce Division.

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By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1909.

EVENTS IN TURKEY.

Abdul Hamid II has been deposed and Mehemmed Reshad Effendi reigns in his stead. Abdul, who is now 67 years of age, reigned for thirty-three years; his brother, the new Sultan, is two years his junior, being now in his sixty-fifth year. The overthrow of the Sultan was not wholly unavoidable. He had undertaken to uphold the Constitution, but his reign had been one long tale of misfortunes and it was doubtless felt that troubles would never cease, so long as he sat upon the throne. His brother and predecessor, Murad, was deposed in 1876, in consequence of mental incapacity and Abdul Hamid was proclaimed Sultan. According to Turkish custom the succession vests in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman, sprung from the Imperial harem. Reshad Effendi was therefore heir-apparent. The Sultan may not marry, but selects from the harem a certain number of its inmates who are known as Ladies of the Palace. All children born there are held to be of legitimate and equal birth. The ex-Sultan has sons, but his eldest may only succeed when there are no uncles or cousins older than himself. Thus several descendants of the house of Othman stand between the ex-Sultan's son and the throne. Under Abdul Hamid the Ottoman empire never flourished, torn by dissensions within and conflicts without. It has diminished in prestige and in extent. Bulgaria, Bosnia, Ardahan, Kars and Batoum have been taken from her—the fairest among her possessions. The wonder is Abdul Hamid was not deposed long ago. Slumbering while other nations progressed it was scarcely believed such vitality existed among her people as manifested itself in the past eighteen months. The Young Turks began their propaganda in Paris, so early as 1905, but it was not until 1908 that it showed signs of life, when the Committee of Union and Progress was formed at Salonika and adopted the platform laid down by the Young Turks in Paris. Government officials, military officers and educated men of all ranks freely joined the association and determined that the administration of their country should be assimilated to that of their neighbours. The Government was hopelessly corrupt and inefficient. To the demands of the Committee the Sultan gave way and reforms were agreed to without resort to arms. The Committee urged loyalty to the Sultan and it appeared until the other day that the country had opened a new page of history without stain of blood upon it.

We were warned some months ago that the rule of Abdul Hamid was nearing its close, but little importance was attached to the statement. He readily complied with the demands of the Committee and reforms had already been commenced, yet we were told that no one who had been in a position to study closely the system of Government during the Hamidian regime did not foresee the occurrence of recent events. Uneasiness prevailed among the palace officials at Yildiz—"an atmosphere of restlessness, as if the actors in the Yildiz drama realised that the game was all but played out and that the strain of some thirty years of tension would shortly reach breaking-point." There existed in Turkey, we were assured, many factors that justified, at all events to the Western mind, the belief that the light of reform and freedom was not likely as yet to break through the thick mist of reaction in which the country had been plunged during the last thirty years. As Mr. George Lloyd put it, in one of the great magazines, in Turkey more than in any other country, reform seemed likely to collide with religion; education had been allowed less scope than in those countries where changes had already occurred, and whilst the hand of Government had maintained a strong grip over the major mass of the population, the advisers of the Sultan had found no lack of encouragement in their policy of robbery and reaction at the hands of at least one powerful European State. Such was the general opinion until the recent changes took place. The late Sultan personally was opposed to reforms and no sooner was he placed upon the throne than he dismissed from office Ministers who sought to effect the thorough Europeanization of Turkey. He was convinced that the advancement of the Christian races was destined to imperil the strength of Islam. He recognised that with the greater industry and capacity of the Christian races, as compared with the Moslem races, equality in treatment could only result in increasing the influence of the former at the expense of the latter, and he set himself boldly to the task of crushing the activities of the Christians and keeping them in stern servitude under the yoke of the ruling race. Abdul Hamid's policy was cruel and inhumane, for his conceptions of government were based on the warlike and fierce traditions of an ancient dynasty, and, if he governed ill, he was still able to save his people from most of the vices that are sapping the strength of European nations and to preserve in a large degree amongst them those pristine qualities of honesty, thrift and piety, which are so specially to be observed amongst the Moslems in Turkey, and which may yet prove to be the factor that will enable the Empire to recover its lost vitality and strength."

A true patriot if a despot, why should he need beg for the lives of himself and his family? "I expected deposition; it is fate," said the unfortunate man. The quotation above is the tribute of a non-Moslem, it is true, but it is a tribute which his co-religionists, his followers in the faith, will concur in when their blood has cooled. Honourable exile should be granted him, residence in the Chiraghan palace where he was born. Mahomed V., his blood brother, even though he has sworn fidelity to the Constitution, would be unfaithful to his religion if he did not advocate so much consideration for his unfortunate predecessor. "Tampering with the holy writings, shedding the blood of innocents"—these are but the expressions of temporary excitement and wrath. It was not magnanimous to exclaim that as a sufferer from oppression he shared the feelings of his fellow sufferers. It was calculated still further to inflame the mob and encourage them to further excesses. Gratified to be the first Constitutional Sovereign, doubtless; but would he not have been equally gratified to be another despotic Sovereign? We are not sure. But the new Sultan and the Constitution do not guarantee that Turkey shall henceforth be a land flowing with milk and honey. There are many rocks ahead. The Treasury is empty and the means of supplying immediate demands do not exist. Financial reconstruction is urgent. The scheme of Army reform presents equally serious difficulties. Up to the present only Moslems have served in the Army and in the events of the past few weeks, as was stated, "Moslem fought against Moslem." Hereafter all Ottoman subjects of any race or creed may serve in the national Army and Christians as well as Moslems will fill the commissioned ranks. Education is to be encouraged and provided. There is to be religious freedom and equality. The question of representation in Parliament has to be settled there as in the Councils here. And unless some show of real progress is made, impatience will assume an aggressive form. These are but a few of the problems for immediate solution. The new Sovereign may be gratified, but it will, we fear, be a long time before he is happy.

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Eha. India is poorer through Eha's death. For many years he filled a distinct place in our Anglo-Indian community, and his departure two years ago, on the completion of his service, left a sense of loss not only among his friends but among all who had read and enjoyed his writings. A kindly and modest man, it was a genuine literary instinct that led him to use his pen; and the same qualities that endeared him to his friends quickly made his sketches attractive to a growing circle of readers. And now the news of his death, so soon after his retirement, will cause deep regret throughout the country. Mr. Aitken went home from Sind apparently in the best of health, and there was every hope—as he had every intention—he would take up his literary work with renewed devotion and give us some more quaint information about our surroundings here. But after the hard work of his last few years in India, there was hardly time for him to do more than write some magazine articles. Happily his works remain. Tastes change even in these matters; but the tribes which he discerned and described for us on the frontiers of our working lives, still seem to us amusing and lively, although he wrote so many years ago. Nearly a generation has passed since his first book was published; and that consideration helps us to measure the gratitude which India owes to him. To many of us and to many before us, India would have been a less interesting country and a less happy home without Eha's genial pages. Without his guidance, we might have passed many of our most entertaining fellow-creatures by, and missed the funny ways of bats and butterflies and of the Bombay crow. Like all true humourists, Eha had keen sympathy for his subjects; and he manages often, while he makes us smile, to enlist our feelings on behalf of the little creatures that carry on the struggle for existence so gamely all about us, and teach us so many lessons of courage and resource.

Bombay will specially feel Eha's loss. He was the product of Bombay. Not only did he pass a great part of his life here, but he was educated here and his best writing is just about Bombay. It is not great writing, but it is good writing. Any one who read "Behind the Bungalow" and knows Bombay, feels thenceforward that Bombay belongs to him,—that it has a life of its own, in which he shares, and in which, thanks to Eha, he knows his share. It is the function of literature to interpret life; and because of his gift of interpretation, apart from any question of style, Eha's work is literary and sound. Without much literary knowledge, he was apt to represent some of the aspects of life as he saw it going on around us in simple and unaffected language; and his cultivated powers of observation selected things that no one had noticed before. The graver aspects of our life in India did not appeal to him or to his literary sense, for that matter we still wait for some one to do for Bombay what Kipling did in his youth for the Cantonments of Northern India, and to write the story of our hard and toilsome lives. But the conditions of our lives are fortunately not all severe; and it was Eha's good fortune to show us some of the sunshine on our path. The group of figures which he collected behind his bungalow is a reality and an influence in the lives of all of us. It is possible that we take more from them than they do from us, though outwardly their lives seem so dependent on ours. But we have our recompense if we can laugh with Eha at the ways and sayings of those whose lives are bound up for a time with ours. Eha's "Butler and Ayah and Dogboy" still occupy places in our social life, and help to make our lives what they are; and it makes life easier for them as well as for ourselves if we can see them as Eha did.

The note of sympathy which distinguished his earlier book on the tribes, was naturally more pronounced in dealing with human beings; and the high quality of his "Sketches" was noticed in the favourable review of the Press at home. "There is more than fun for those with eyes to see," was the accurate criticism of a London weekly; and it is those who have to pass some part of their lives in Bombay who are best able to appreciate both the truth and the humour of Eha's descriptions. Of a different kind, though a good book in its way, is "The Five Windows of the Soul," which was published in 1898. It is the record of a cultured man's reading more than of his original observations, and for that reason was more likely to be popular. But it is well worth reading, and might with advantage be used as a text-book in schools, or put into a boy's hands as a thoughtful and reverent introduction to some of the mysteries that surround our lives. Mr. Aitken was a hardworking man and filled up his time with his scientific and literary work in a way that sets a good example to all who have the same or better opportunities. Not that he would have thought of such a thing. He was a man of simple faith; and of open and upright life; and his friends, of whom in spite of the rapid changes that time in this country brings, he has left many among all classes and communities, will mourn the amiable and straightforward man even more than the accomplished and entertaining writer. Some of his earliest work appeared in the columns of this paper, and in common with all who know him we now have to lament his death.

Mr. Logan's Retirement. Mr. Logan, I.C.S., leaves Bombay to-day for Europe and will probably not return to India. After nine years' experience as an Assistant Collector he was taken into the Secretariat and between 1890 and 1897 held the posts of Under-Secretary, Judicial and Political Departments, and Secretary, General Department. He was then specially appointed Collector of Thana to deal with the disturbances arising out of Forest and Plague troubles and a political agitation, engineered from Poona, which vexed that district throughout the years 1897 and 1898, and at one time assumed very serious proportions. From 1904 onwards Mr. Logan held the Commissionerships of the Central Division and Customs in succession, with a break in 1905-06, when he was appointed as the official Bombay Member on the Viceroy's Legislative Council. In that capacity he brought forward the question of establishing a proper relation between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in the matter of famine relief, and this was followed soon after by a settlement of the matter which, it is believed, has been very satisfactory to the local Governments. On return from Calcutta he was appointed to the Bombay Legislative Council, where he sometimes spoke with marked effect. He was placed on special duty many times, the most important being his deputation, in 1904, to examine and reform the Income Tax systems of Bombay and Calcutta, and he was deputed in 1907 as the President of a Commission to inquire into a grave charge against the Chief of Aundh. Mr. Logan's last duty, of a special kind, the Chairmanship of a Committee to investigate into the sales of cheap, foreign spirit in this Presidency, brought him very prominently before the public of Bombay, and we believe the traders concerned are awaiting the report with considerable interest. It is believed Mr. Logan is not sorry to go since as his little book on the Old Stone Implements of India may have shown he has tastes which will make retirement a far happier life than unremitting toil in India. We regret that Bombay is losing the services of an officer whom they have found so useful on many occasions. It is certainly permissible to say that it is felt his removal from the Customs is inconsistent with the expressed ideas of the Government of India to the commercial community.

Mr. Newlands, Telegraphic Expert, who is now in Ceylon, returns at the end of May for two months' further duty in India. We hope he will do no further mischief.

Mr. Robert, of Messrs. Watts and Co. the well-known Saddlers, was yesterday elected Master of the Punjab Trades Association for the current year.

Mr. E. A. Doran, Postmaster-General, Bombay, proceeds on long leave on the 8th proximo, Mr. W. T. Van Somerin, Inspector-General, Mail Service, Western Circle, relieving him.

Yesterday Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, committed Mahadeo Baina to the High Court Sessions, under the Age of Consent Act. This is only the second case since the Act was passed many years ago.

The Secretary of State has now sanctioned six months' extension of service to Sir Herbert Risley, who therefore stays on until the 24th October next, the extension last granted him having expired on the 24th instant.

The election by the Justices of the Peace of a member of the Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. H. G. Gell, was uncontested, the only nomination for the seat received until last evening being that of Mr. R. M. Phillips, the acting Commissioner of Police, who was declared a duly elected member of the Bombay Corporation.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

Friends and Admirers. When some of the good citizens of Bombay united to raise a memorial to a departed worthy, in the guise of "friends and admirers," we may take it that if an appeal had been made to the wider circle, known as the public, it would have refused to entertain it. Friends and admirers come to the rescue, when there is good reason to fear that if the movement were started in the name of the public, it would provoke unseemly discussion, and the dead citizen's right and title to the honour might be too freely canvassed by candid critics. They consequently achieve their purpose by what is put forward as a sectional movement, though it is virtually invested with a public character. It would be churlish to object to a troop of friends, dependents and others, meeting together to do a kind turn to the dead. Any memorial raised to him, provided it promotes general utility, is always to be welcomed. But the friends and admirers do not believe inducing good by stealth; they must needs parade his virtues before the public, and the newspapers are invited to report the proceedings. Publicity is their object,—it is, indeed, a strong incentive to their action,—and they gain it by hitting upon the simple device. The public character given to the function imposes upon them a moral obligation to justify themselves beyond their own limited circle, and they feel compelled, therefore, to magnify the virtues and exaggerate the services of their friend. They avail themselves to the utmost of the latitude allowed by the kindly maxim,—*De Mortuis nil nisi bonum.* If I were to condemn them, which I certainly do not, I should be wanting in appreciation of overflowing amiability and good nature. It may be said that if they were to hold a private meeting, they might spare their superlatives. But the essential thing is that they do not want to spare them. If they were not to give vent to their benevolent sentiments from the platform, some of the participants in the function might feel that they have not done unto their friend as they would themselves be done by. It is because of the publicity, which is their ambition, that they present themselves before the public as admirers, as well as friends. It would not consort with their plan, simply to pose as friends. It is said of Edward Fitzgerald that cheap and indiscriminate admiration he gave to neither person nor thing; it was his abhorrence. We cannot afford to be so exacting in our own little world. If people were to be so chary of their admiration, the occupation of friends and admirers would be gone. But there is here as everywhere else the common herd of men, whom Mathew Arnold loved to describe as Philistines, who have their own weights and measures to judge their own kin by; their own worldly standards, ideas and ambitions. They are gigmen all, very decent and very respectable, conforming strictly to the tone of their society, and making themselves useful and agreeable in their own way; and if any one of them outshines his fellows in their common characteristics, he wins their applause and admiration, and when he passes away they hasten to raise a memorial to him.

The False Alarm. I am rather amused to see that my Mahomedan friends are pursuing their political game with the ardour and enthusiasm of neophytes. The community was formerly inert and apathetic. Its passive neutrality in politics it held up as a virtue, and agitation in any form was regarded by it with severe disapprobation. Now all is changed, and the Moslems are making up for the past with a vengeance. Ever since the reforms were announced, they have been exerting themselves strenuously to turn the occasion to the best advantage. While the battle was raging, they themselves held aloof, letting others bear the heat and burden of the day, as well as the odium. But when the goal was in sight they eagerly pressed forward, jostling and elbowing their neighbours, to enter the kingdom of heaven. They have ceaselessly been urging their special claims to consideration. They will not be satisfied with a share of the spoils proportionate to their numbers; they want, in addition, a few more good conduct prizes. These, too, have been allowed to them, and they have now every reason to rest and be thankful. But they have been perturbed by a statement, recently made by Mr. Hobhouse in the House of Commons, about Moslem representation in the Councils of the Empire. They interpreted the brief telegraphic summary of his speech sent to India by Reuter as a breach of promise on the part of Government to give them special representation by means of their own electorates, and all their associations were at once set in motion. They talked of the alarm and perturbation caused by the announcement in the whole community throughout India. The masses, be they Hindu or Musalman, are scarcely cognizant of what is going in the political world. Only an enlightened minority is keen about the reforms. But it is the necessity of a democratic age to speak in the name of the people, and the Mahomedan leaders only follow the spirit of the times, when representing themselves as the mouth-piece of their own people, they attribute to them, as a whole alarms and anxieties, of which they are perfectly innocent. They have not yet been reassured by the authoritative explanation, which has been issued from Simla, that the Government have not gone back from the pledges already given, that the policy laid down by them remains intact. In spite of this assurance, they keep holding meetings and passing resolutions. The latest converts to the benefits of agitation are also the most enthusiastic.

A New Society. Although we have a number of societies in Bombay, ornamental as well as useful, there was room, nevertheless, for the Statistical and Economical Society, which has been started into being. Such an association might well cover the whole ground appertaining to the moral and material welfare of the country. We, in India are sadly in need of facts bearing upon all public questions, and statistics are but one form in which facts may be presented. There is in this country a prevalent habit of declamation and rhetorical inanities, and the Society, provided it fulfils it mission even partially, can help in supplying an antidote to the evil. It will carry the scientific spirit into all its researches, and mathematical accuracy into all its calculations. Its work will chiefly lie amidst the blue-books and reports, tables and statements, which are issued continually by an indefatigable administration. To delve in these dark mines is a task which is most rigorous and exacting, and is also most uninviting, except to a chosen few. Among the members of this Society I can discern two or three with the happy faculty of revelling in figures, and co-operative action may serve to sharpen their intellect and stimulate their energy. The field of labour, as we have seen, is extensive, and has hitherto been practically unexplored. The mighty task, which the Society has imposed upon itself, may be divided into various branches, each of which may be assigned to a particular section. I hope the Society will not be encumbered with a very large percentage of drones. Their influence on the corporate body may be chilling and withering, and it may succumb, in the end, to the blight, like many other associations of great promise and little performance. They open with a flourish of trumpets. But when they come to an inglorious end, after a languid and fitful existence, there is no one to officiate at their obsequies, or give them a decent burial. I hope a better fate awaits the young society.

Our Milk Supply. Captain Liston's lecture on the milk-supply of Bombay was marked by his wonted energy of thought and expression. According to him, the industry cannot be in a more scandalous or disgraceful state. If any article of food requires for its wholesomeness the most scrupulous cleanliness and most careful handling from beginning to end, it is milk. But filth and abominations of all sorts are associated with the industry in Bombay. Captain Liston says that an average sample of Bombay milk contains more than ten times as many living bacteria as are to be found in an average sample of crude London sewage. Bad milk is responsible for the annual holocaust of infants in Bombay. However, considering the immense possibilities of risk and danger lurking in a jug of milk, we must be thankful to Providence that the slaughter of human life is exceedingly moderate in comparison. While our lives are surrounded by countless bacteria, while we inhale them with the air and consume them with our food and drink, we may thankfully exclaim:—In the midst of death, we are in life! The general condition of milch-cattle stables in Bombay is disgraceful. Some are said to be insanitary beyond words. Not a few are still situated in crowded localities, a menace to their neighbours, and their neighbours a menace to them. There is a periodical outcry against these stables, and then there is some show of activity in the direction of better sanitation. But things are allowed, somehow, to relapse into their normal conditions. It is an old suggestion that a company may be formed for establishing a model dairy-farm at some distance from Bombay, whence milk, sterilized and bottled, may be brought by a special railway service into the City. I do not doubt but that an honest and well-managed company can make its fortune. Although the price of milk, within the last decade, has increased from 50 to 100 per cent, we scarcely obtain good, pure, unadulterated milk. If we are sure of getting it, the middle-classes will not grudge paying a fair price for it.

DION.

THE SEVA SADAN.

Visit of Sir George Clarke.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Valentine Chirol and Captain Drummond, paid a visit to the Seva Sadan at Amroli House, Girgaum, on Tuesday evening. His Excellency and party were taken over the premises, the lady in charge explaining the nature of each branch of the work. In this way the Governor and party went over the dispensary, the Ophthalmic Room, the Library, the Work Class, the Medical Ward, the Probationers' Quarters, the Class Rooms and the Lecture Hall, which was filled with students and the lady workers. Everywhere His Excellency showed a lively interest in the work and seemed very well pleased with the information which Professor Gajjar and the honorary lady workers gave. After this round of inspection the Governor and party sat down to hear some devotional music by some of the Sisters and the students, at the conclusion of which Sir George made a short but most sympathetic speech, observing that he attached special importance to the training of ladies for educational and social service among their less fortunate sisters, and that he would watch the progress of this unique institution with great interest.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency in a feeling speech, referring to his fatherly care and solicitude for the people and the affection and gratitude they felt for him. This terminated the proceedings proper, but before leaving His Excellency presented to the Seva Sadan a collection of beautiful picture post cards belonging to Miss Clarke who, like Lady Clarke, had taken a very keen interest in the Sadan and had offered to do everything in her power to help it. The present was accepted with cordial thanks, and the crowd that had gathered in the street gave loud and respectful cheers for His Excellency as he drove away.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B.B.R. A. Society, Town Hall yesterday, at 6 P.M., when Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., President, occupied the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were announced with thanks :—

* From Paris—Revue de l' Ecole D'Anthropologie de Paris, Annee III, 1909.

From Berlin—Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie 41 Jahrgang, Heft I 1909.

From Roma—Atti della Societas Romana di Anthropologia, Vol XIV-Fasc. 11.

From St. Petersbourg—Bulletin de l' Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg-VI Serie, Nos. 4 and 5, 1909.

From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. XIII, No. 3.

From Washington—Twenty-sixth annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1904-05.

From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XXIV, No. 275, February 1909.

From Manilla—The Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. III, No. 6, December 1908.

From Wien—International Review of Ethnology and Linguistics, Band IV, Heft 2, Mars-Avril, 1909.

From Mexico—Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico, Segunda Epoca-Tomo V Num 12,1909.

From Poona—Monograph Nos 49,60, 105, 114, 132 and 133 of the Ethnographical Survey of Bombay.

Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. then read the following paper :—"The Gurz (mace) as a symbol among the Zoroastrians."

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

Sir William Willcocks, who is held up on the Tigris by gentlemen whom one may best describe as pirates, is the famous engineer and administrator. As Director-General of Reservoirs in Egypt he assisted in the construction of the Nile Dam. Now that he has done all he could for the country of the fellaheen, he has turned his attention to the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates. It is his opinion, backed up by sound scientific knowledge, that the ancient irrigation works can be restored, and the deserts made to blossom again. This explains his presence on the Tigris steamer.

THE TURKISH REVOLUTION.

ABDUL HAMID DEPOSED.

Extraordinary Events.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW SULTAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Reshad Effendi has been proclaimed Sultan of Turkey. His coronation will take place to-morrow.

It is rumoured that Abdul Hamid has already been removed across the Bosphorus and that his harem has been removed to various palaces.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Sheikh-ul-Islam's Fetwa, referring to Abdul Hamid's tampering with the holy writings and shedding the blood of innocents, was greeted in the National Assembly with cries of "Dethrone him."

Abdul Hamid receiving a deputation said: "I expected deposition. It is fate." He only wished that the lives of himself and his family might be spared and that he should be allowed to reside in the Chiraghan Palace, where he was born.

Reshad Effendi, who has been proclaimed as Mahomed the Fifth, swore fidelity to the Constitution at the War Office, with the most impressive ceremony. He was acclaimed by the populace when going in and returning from the War Office.

Receiving the deputation announcing his succession, the new Sultan said he was gratified to be the first Constitutional Sovereign. As a sufferer from oppression he shared the feelings of his fellow-sufferers.

Enthusiastic troops, during the Sultan's progress through the streets, fired their rifles in the air, but were promptly stopped by their officers. The streets of the city are gay with a lavish display of bunting and the ships in the harbour are dressed.

LATER.

After taking the oath of fidelity at the War Office, Rechad Effendi proceeded to the Tokapu Palace to venerate the relics of the Prophet. Thence, accompanied by Gahzim Ukhtar, he went to Dolma Baghtche, where he has taken up his residence.

The declarations and demeanour of the new Sultan please everyone.

Europe is astounded at the calm, methodical arrangements by which the powerful Abdul Hamid has been dethroned and his successor proclaimed amidst a seething population excited by the late events. Martial law has been suspended for to-day to facilitate rejoicings.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AND REFORM.

Far-reaching Changes.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Lord Curzon's scheme of reform of the Oxford University has been published. It proposed the establishment of a more representative Council, the strengthening of Convocation, increased facilities for poor artisans and professionals, reforms in connection with scholarships and finances, and the abolition of compulsory Greek in Responsions.

RUSSIAN POLICE SENSATION.

Sequel to the Azeff Case.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

A fresh sensation has been caused in St. Petersburg by the dismissal of General Gerassimoff, head of the Political Police, and his assistant, M. Komissaroff, owing, it is understood, to charges connected with the Azeff affair, similar to those made against M. Lopukhin.

THE NAVAL INQUIRY.

First Meeting.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Mr. Asquith's Committee of Inquiry into the Navy met to-day. Mr. McKenna and Sir John Fisher attended. It is understood that Sir John Fisher made a statement regarding Lord Charles Beresford's Memorandum.

Lord Charles Beresford is expected to attend the next meeting.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Two Thousand Guineas.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The race for the Two Thousand Guineas was run at Newmarket this afternoon with the following result:—

Minoru	1
Phaleron	2
Louviers	3

Eleven ran. The race was won by two lengths with a length and a half between second and third.

The betting at the start was:—

4 to 1 against Minoru.
33 to 1 against Phaleron.
100 to 7 against Louviers.

The betting was 13 to 8 on Bayardo, the favourite, who ran fourth.

MR. LATIMER has arrived and taken over charge as Assistant Secretary, Foreign Office, Simla. Mr. D. G. Gould, C. S., succeeds him at Indore.

FRESH OUTBREAKS AT ADANA.

Protestant Missionaries Burnt.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Telegrams from Adana report that fresh outbreaks have occurred. It is stated that in a neighbouring village one hundred Protestant missionaries have been burnt alive in a church. It is reported that the town of Kassaba has been entirely destroyed. Five hundred Armenians have taken refuge at Beirut, where food is beginning to fail.

INDEPENDENCE OF BULGARIA.

Formal Recognition by the Powers.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

All the Powers have formally recognised the independence of Bulgaria. King Ferdinand will be styled the Tsar of the Bulgarians.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Reference to Ceylon.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

In the House of Commons Colonel Seely said that Lord Crewe was communicating with the Governor of Ceylon as to the best means of surmounting the difficulty connected with the regulation of supply of opium to native doctors.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

Subscription List Closed.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The subscription list for the issue of £2,550,000 3½ per cent. debentures of the East Indian Railway has been closed.

THE DIAMOND HARBOUR DACOITY.

Official Version.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

The following is the official version of the Netra dacoity as published for information of police officers:—

On 24th April at 1-30 a.m. a dacoity was committed in the house of Ramtaran Mitra at Netra, in the jurisdiction of the Diamond Harbour Police Station. The dacoits, who were eight in number, were all armed with revolvers and lathis. They seemed to be young men of good birth, from 18 to 24 years of age, wore clothes, coats and canvas boots, and spoke good Bengali. They carried away cash, gold and silver worth Rs. 2,157.

MR. ALWEYNE TURNER.

Farewell to the Punjab Courts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 28.

On Tuesday, Mr. Alweyne Turner, who till recently held the position of Government Advocate, Punjab, made his last appearance in a professional capacity in the Punjab Chief Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Reid, Chief Judge, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson. The Chief Judge, Mr. Justice Reid, addressed him in the following terms:—

"As this is your last appearance before us we take the opportunity of thanking you for the assistance you have always rendered us by your complete mastery of the evidence on the record which has enabled you to give us all references required by us, and we take this opportunity of wishing you success in any career you may adopt at home."

SATARA BOMB CASE.

Further Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, APRIL 28.

The prosecution in the bomb case yesterday evening examined two witnesses from Karanja and Kikli and Jijaba. Constable Ganu Mang, of Aundh trial fame, when examined, narrated how he learned from the accused Bhau, on December 7th last, that a bomb would be found in Ambar's house if it were searched. Witness stated that he could not rely on Bhau's word, as Bhau's report regarding Yavateshwar hill bomb-making and signalling, as well as about Kudal Brahman conspiracy and Abar house bomb stories in Pratapganja Peth, Satara, proved totally false.

The Court before rising for tiffin examined one Kikli witness, two blasting-powder Wai vendors, and Govinda Mang Rakhawaldar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Additional Judge Recommended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

The "Statesman" says:—"Considerable congestion of work is facing the High Court Judges of Calcutta. The criminal cause list is already over ten feet in length and includes cases the hearing of which in some instances, was fixed a month ago. The result is that cases will arise in which short sentence prisoners will work out their period of imprisonment before their appeal can be heard. The appointment of a second Criminal Bench is suggested as well an additional permanent Judge.

LATER.

A recommendation has gone Home from the Government of India for the appointment of a fifteenth Judge to the Calcutta High Court.

OUTRAGE AT THE LUCKNOW RESIDENCY.

Mutiny Relics Stolen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 28.

The Model Room in the Lucknow Residency was broken into recently at night, and some of the articles deposited there as Mutiny relics were stolen, consisting of two bayonets, two swords and a huge brass gingal, which were recovered from the Inneswell Post only last autumn. The beautiful writing table presented by Sir James La Touche to Mr. Ireland, the Mutiny veteran, who is in charge of the Residency, with its contents, including valuable papers which cannot be replaced, were carried away. After rifling the contents of the table the thieves set it on fire in front of the Tyhband, where the charred remains were found the next day, including Mr. Ireland's pension papers intact, which fortunately for him must have blown away before catching fire.

The Police took up an immediate search and one of the stolen swords has been recovered, but so far no trace of the thieves has been discovered. From the fact of the models, the pictures presented by Lord Curzon and other things being left untouched in the Model Room, it appears that some one having a grudge against Mr. Ireland did the mischief, especially as the wrecking of his table was complete, the inkstand being smashed to fragments and the blotting pad torn to shreds.

The fact, however, that such an outrage has been carried out, and so successfully, in a spot consecrated to Englishmen, as commemorating a resistance as gallant as the world ever knew, the tomb of brave heroes, defenders of the Residency, European and Indian, calls for an immediate investigation, says the "Indian Daily Telegraph," "and that effective measures may be undertaken at once to safeguard this building of sacred memory and render further desecration impossible."

LIVERPOOL SALT BOYCOTT.

Acquittal on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

A Sylhet telegram, dated the 27th instant, says:—

"A sensational case of boycotting Liverpool salt has just been disposed of by Mr. Govinda Chandra Das, Deputy Magistrate. In this case two employes of a local salt merchant are charged with upsetting Liverpool salt, which a Mahomedan dealer was carrying into the Bazaar. The Magistrate observed that though the damage sustained by the complainant was less than a rupee, this was a case in which a severe sentence was called for in the interests of peace and order. He accordingly sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each.

"The accused appealed to the Sessions Judge, Mr. Philimore, who set aside the conviction and sentence and acquitted the accused."

QUETTA CITY AND CIVIL LINES.

Electric Installations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 28.

Mr. Bonnett, representing Messrs. Osler and Company, lately visited Quetta, to investigate the question of the electric lighting of the City and Cantonment.

When cheap coal becomes available, as it will be when the Baluchistan Coal Mining Syndicate gets to work, there should be nothing to prevent our progressive Municipality from lighting the City and Civil Lines electrically; but as the whole of Quetta is about 20 square miles in area, a comprehensive scheme is not likely to be instituted, as the unit of cost would necessarily be very high, on account of the great distances separating the various localities.

There are at present private installations of electric light here, and more will doubtless soon follow. The Municipality intend to install several electric clocks in Quetta and they will be a very great convenience to every one. It is intended to fix the first clock in the new Tower in Martindale Garden, which was built to commemorate Colonel Yate, formerly Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

FRENCH VAGRANTS IN BURMA.

Interesting Experiences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 28.

Albert Charles and Dubois Francois, both Frenchmen, were declared vagrants yesterday, for having no ostensible means of support and were ordered to be sent to the Calcutta Workhouse. The men were arrested in the Amherst District, placed before the Magistrate of Moulmein, who had them conveyed to Rangoon.

Charles described himself as a native of Lille, which he left about four months ago and went to Italy and then went on to Alexandria, at which port he met Francois from Egypt. They went to Suez, became sailors on board the s. s. "Stefano," and arrived in Rangoon on the 9th instant. Here they remained for ten days, went to Pegu and then to Thaton intending to go on to Bangkok, via Moulmein, where they were arrested.

The men told the Magistrate they had no money and wished to go to Bangkok. At their own request they were placed before the French Consul, and as they were unable to prove their identification, that officer discredited their story.

THE SIMLA A. D. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Some change is being made in the cast for "Mollertrave on Women," which the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club are getting up, Mrs. Hensley now taking the heroine's part and Mr. Lee appearing in the title role.

INDIAN COUNCIL REFORMS.

Huge Meeting of Mahomedans

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 28.

What was probably the largest and most successful Mahomedan meeting ever held in Oudh assembled at the Kaiserbagh, last night, to protest against the modification of the pledge given to Mahomedans by Lord Morley as outlined recently by Mr. Hobhouse. Ten thousand were present, including the leading Mahomedan Taluqdars of Oudh, Nawabs, Raises and leaders of the Shia and Sunni clergy. All united in voicing Mahomedan indignation on account of the modification of Government policy towards Mahomedans and demanded separate electorates throughout for Mahomedans and no mixed elections.

The Raja of Jehangirabad, who presided, had never attended a political meeting before, but did so now as he felt so strongly on the subject.

The Raja of Mahmudabad, the representative of the Mahomedans on the Viceroy's Council, made a speech, in the course of which he protested against the method of Mahomedan Representation as outlined by Mr. Hobhouse and against the unfairness of the Hindu majority in showing no consideration for the interests of the Muslim minority, and said electorates would minimise the separate chances of conflict between the two communities. He then moved the first resolution:—

"That this meeting most emphatically protests against the statement made by Mr. Hobhouse on 20th April relative to the method of Mahomedan representation, and is of opinion that any modification of the pledge given by Lord Morley will give rise to extreme dissatisfaction among the Mahomedans."

This was seconded by Mr. Syed Nabiullah, Barrister, and a member of the deputation to Lord Minto in October 1906, and supported by Munshi Eatesham Ali, also a member of that deputation.

The second resolution, moved by Raja Nanshad Ali Khan, was that "No system of Mahomedan representation in the Provincial and Imperial Councils will be either effective in itself or acceptable to Mahomedans that does not provide an adequate number of seats in excess of their numerical strength, and for all such seats to be filled by election by exclusive Mahomedan electorates."

This was seconded by Thakur Nawab Ali Khan of Akbarpur.

Mirza Samiullah Beg moved the third resolution, which was seconded by Sheikh Jan Mahomed, that: "The principle of separate representation together with an allotment of a sufficient number of seats in excess of their numerical strength should be recognised for Mahomedans in all other elections at all stages in district boards, municipalities, and universities."

The Raja of Jehangirabad, supported by Mahomed Ali Khan, Taluqdar of Sahlamao, moved the fourth resolution "That this meeting expresses its entire confidence in the President of the Hardoi branch of the All India Moslem League and fully agrees with the representations made by him in the deputation to Lord Morley, as well as the protest recently made by him after Mr. Hobhouse's statement."

The fifth resolution was proposed by Shams-ul-Ulema Maulvi Shibli Nomoni, the distinguished religious leader, seconded by Moulvi Syed Najmul Hasan and Maulvi Syed Mehdi Hasan, which stated that: "This meeting is of opinion that unless the claims of the Mahomedans for a separate register and for adequacy of their representation obtain full recognition, the Reform Scheme, far from proving beneficial, must prove dangerous."

All the resolutions were carried unanimously and the meeting ended with a great outburst of cheering.

Similar meetings passing similar resolutions have been held at Hardoi, Gonda, Lahore, Mirzapur, and Cawnpore.

JHELUM ELECTRIC DREDGER.

Bridge Collapses.

MANY LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 28.

A Srinagar correspondent writes:—"At 1 p. m. on the 22nd April, a great concourse of natives gathered on the bridge at Baramulla to witness the working of the dredger. Suddenly the bridge gave way, precipitating a crowd of human beings, men, women and children, into the seething torrent of the Jhelum. Luckily there were many spectators on boats and these managed to rescue some of the straggling people, but, in spite of their efforts, many were sucked under by eddies, and six inhabitants of Baramulla are ascertained to have been drowned. It is also feared that some people from the outlying villages, who were on the bridge at the time, have lost their lives."

THE KHYBER PASS.

Re-opened for Kafila Traffic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 28.

The "Pioneer" understands that friendly remonstrances were addressed to the Amir regarding the conduct of his subordinate officials, in connection with their attitude on the Khyber frontier, at Tor Kham. The Amir replied, conveying friendly assurances that his subordinates had been warned to be very careful in the future. It is probable that the Khyber will be re-opened for Kafila traffic this week.

PESHAWAR, APRIL 28.

The Khyber has been re-opened to caravan traffic.

SOME people will be astonished to read of wild deer in Queensland; nevertheless, says the "North Queensland Herald," one can see the river flats of Crossbrook, on the Brisbane river, covered with them in winter. The cause of their advent is due to the fact that, many years ago, in the range that forms the watershed of the Stanley and Brisbane rivers, a large tract, exceedingly rough and precipitous, was set apart as a preserve for red deer and native birds. Some very fine specimens were presented to the State of Queensland, a few of them by the late Queen Victoria. They were turned out, and it was thought they would provide a long-felt picturesque element in the country, as well as some old-world deer-stalking. But at the present time they have multiplied to such an extent that they are over-running the country, either jumping over or getting through fences with the utmost ease.

THE INDIAN PURDAH UNVEILED.

(BY AN INDIAN ICONOCLAST.)

I.

The Indian Councils Reform Bill is on the anvil of legislation in England, and will soon be entered on the English Statute-Book. These reforms were warmly received both in England and India, and by all sections of the community. In England both the Houses and parties have given their unqualified support to nearly all the reforms. All are agreed that Modern India is ready for another dole of reforms on account of the advance she has made in education, thanks to the policy of the Indian Government, and see in the introduction of these reforms the opening of a new chapter in Indian History, when the Indians of the right calibre will be closely associated with the administration and will be admitted even into the innermost sanctuaries of power. In India the Anglo-Indian community has also spoken well of the reforms. The Indian politicians, however, are divided in their appreciation of these reforms. The Moderates, who pose themselves as the spokesmen of the "voiceless" millions of India, are unstinted in their praise for the reforms. The Extremists, on the other hand, have spoken most disparagingly of them, and refuse to find any cure for all the supposed wrongs of India, unless complete independence from British yoke is granted to them, and unless the last Englishman has turned his back on the shores of the Indian Peninsula. While there is intense jubilation on one side, and while complete dissatisfaction and disappointment reign on the other side, these reform proposals present new difficulties, and evil forebodings before the eyes of the Social Reformers, both in England and India, and are viewed by them in the cold light of experience with equanimity and severity. The social reformer, unlike the demagogic political reformer, will never allow himself to be carried away by occasional fits of enthusiasm. His is a steady course. He has a keen sense of perception and discrimination, views the *pros* and *cons* of a matter dispassionately, and works for his cause coolly and unostentatiously, in spite of ridicule and malice levelled against him in a most malicious spirit. The social reformer has got his own misgivings about the working of these reforms, and repeatedly puts to himself the question whether the ground has been prepared for the representative institutions, and whether the advantages following out of them will filter down to the very lower strata of Indian society. Viewing the social condition of the country, the Social reformer is afraid that the political reforms will concentrate power in the hands of a few, and that the old bureaucracy will be followed by another of a most dangerous type.

HAS INDIA REALLY AWAKENED?

Before the mind of every one the question whether India has really awakened in the sense that the minds of the people are imbued with a spirit of nationality, and a desire to spread a liberal system of education, presses itself for careful consideration. A mass of literature has already appeared on the subject, on the "awakening" of India and Indian unrest. Every writer has got his own theory and explanation. Indian politicians point to the large number of prosecutions of Indian agitators on charges of sedition as an irrefragible piece of evidence to show that India is in the throes of unrest. They also say that education has implanted new ideas of liberty in their minds, which are spurring them on to action to improve their political status. It cannot be controverted that there is unrest, but is there no nation on the face of the earth which has not its stock of grievances at any particular period of time? But to say that there is an awakening on the part of the people to advance themselves in all branches of human activity is to be blind to the conditions of Indian society, of the present day. Education has only developed the intellectual faculties of the people of India to an extraordinary degree, at the expense of other branches of progress. The so-called awakening as we see in India to-day is not a hopeful sign of Indian progress. It gives a cry to the agitators to merely hang on. Civilisation in India of to-day, whatever its nature and extent might have been in the past, is moving on crutches. At this rate, India will take many centuries before she can take her place with other nations of the world. And what is civilisation? It is the sum total of religious, social, political, and material prosperity the people of a country have made at any particular period of time. The first place must be given to religious and social reform, whenever we speak of the civilisation of a country. The leaven of religious and social reform must be spread over a society; bad, obnoxious customs must be weeded out before the way can be made smooth for progress. If efforts are made to equip the members of a society by instilling into their minds liberal ideas and notions of good manners and customs, through religious and social reform, then as day follows the night, all other progress will follow in their wake. Social reform, not to speak of religious reform, must precede political reform, and is the only criterion of measuring the progress a society has made. India is to be judged by the standards mentioned above, and when so judged, will be found to be as far back as ever. Indian politicians will throw the blame on the British Government, but every careful observer will see that India, though she is not in the forefront of civilised countries of the world, owes her present greatness to the English rule, and but for that rule would have been hurled back in the very background of civilisation like Persia or Turkey.

INDIAN LEADERS AND THE EDUCATED CLASSES.

"The decisive sign of the elevation of a nation's life is to be sought among those who lead or ought to lead," says Lord Morley. The Indian leaders exclusively devote their attention to politics. Their belief is that the panacea of all evils lies in the grant of political concessions only. They are dead to all other branches of activity that go to contribute to a country's greatness. Politics is the breath of their nostrils. With few honourable exceptions, the Indian leaders to-day are not very earnest in their work, and are actuated only by the spirit of self-aggrandisement. Politics has become a passport with them to make a name in the country; for how does it happen that these politicians who call themselves educated are utterly indifferent to social reform when the question of social reform is hourly attracting their closest attention by its pressing importance? A social reformer is treated with contempt. Some of the political leaders who have been recently deified by the people on account of their incarceration on charges of sedition, refused to lend the Congress Pandal in Poona to the social reformers to hold the annual Social Conference. Every one knows what choice epithets of abuse were showered on the illustrious head of the late Mr. Justice Ranade by the Poona vernacular papers for the simple fact that he out of his true liberal-mindedness and through his insight into the real conditions of India advocated social reform. It is an usual spectacle to find that the Social Conference, though closely following the sessions of the Indian National Congress, does not attract most of these long-tongued leaders of the people, and denunciators of their "wrongs", that the attendance of the public is very meagre, and that many come to mock and create disturbance in the hall. It was in the last Calcutta Social Conference that Sir Chander Madhub Ghose, the President of the Conference, most tersely criticised the attitude of the political reformers on account of their apathy to social reform. The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Bose tried to vindicate the political reformers from the criticisms of the retired judge, but without much success.

ALL TALK BUT NO ACTION.

Some social reform organisations, some religious societies, have been established all over India. At first sight it may be thought that India has taken the spirit of the West, and that she is putting on a new life. But careful observation will show that these are only a purdah and that the true state of things and the amount of good work will become apparent when the purdah is unveiled. For fifty years the Indian people have been receiving English education, but it must be very painfully admitted that unlike Japan with the same period of Western education, India is still backward on account of the faults of her own people. The English Government have never come in their way in this respect. While ready to declaim against the British Government for their unwillingness to grant them reforms, and for treating them as inferiors, the educated classes of India have not moved even their little fingers to introduce urgent social reforms and to establish unity and equality amongst the sub-castes into which the population of India is divided hopelessly. While they are vociferously crying for the redress of their political grievances, they are most studiously silent when social evils are to be removed. The Hindus are mostly to be blamed, as the Mahomedans are not suffering from many social evils, and as the Parsis and Native Christians are better off in this respect. In politics they are extremely "extremist" in their views; in social reform they are moderately "moderate." Refusal to grant political concessions for the mere asking will be met with bombs in certain quarters; but however long standing, and however prejudicial to the welfare of society a social evil may be, they will put in the policy of "least resistance," and will never bester themselves to do away with it. They forget then all their fine phrases, all their talk about natural rights, etc., borrowed from books on political science and political philosophy. The orthodox people will not speak of social reform even in a whisper. They may be excused for that. But what about many of the so-called social reformers. They are "escamfaced," "lily livered" to put their principles into practice. Seeing all this an impartial observer will be struck with the inconsistency of mind and the indifference to the real needs of society which infect every comma of the speeches and methods of action of all the leaders and educated classes of India (many honourable exceptions being made.)

THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Grand Review of Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 28.

In honor of the anniversary of His Highness the Nizam's birthday, a grand review of the troops, under the command of Lt.-Col. Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk-Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.-D.-C., was held at Golconda yesterday morning.

There were present H. E. the Prime Minister, the Military Secretary, the Home Secretary and other distinguished officials of the State. A salute of 21 guns and a *feu-de-joie* were fired. The troops marched past and re-formed into three sides of a square with the Myseram Regiment in the centre. All ranks dismounted, prayers were said for His Highness and thereafter the customary cheers were given.

The Hyderabad Municipality gave a large banquet the same night in the Public gardens in honour of the occasion, at which the Prime Minister was present.

His Highness the Nizam is not well, but his indisposition is not serious.

BIGHATI DACOITY CASE SEQUEL.

Approver Prosecuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

At the Howrah Police Court this morning before Mr. N. C. Ghattack, Deputy Magistrate, Rai Narsingha Dutt Bahadur, Government Pleader, prosecuted Pandit Mukhoda Charan Samadhya, who was acquitted by the High Court Special Tribunal for having harboured dacoits Pannalal Chatterji, approver, and Satis Chandra Mitra in several houses at Bally and other places.

The accused was represented by three pleaders.

Pannalal Chatterjee, the approver in the Bighati Dacoity case, was examined.

EUROPEAN OFFICER SHOT.

Culprit Secured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

A Press Communique now issued gives further particulars of the attack on Captain C. W. Keene, Commandant, Northern Waziristan Militia, last night. It appears that Captain Keene was shot outside the Mess house at Miranshah, by a Bakka Khel Wazir sepoy of the Militia. The bullet entered his right side and glanced by his ribs. He is reported to be doing well. The sepoy was secured.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL LAW COLLEGE.

Appointment of Principal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

The "Bengalee" understands that Mr. S. C. Bagchi, of the Cambridge and Dublin University, will be appointed Principal, Government Central Law College, on a salary of Rs. 800 rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. It also gives the names of ten other Bengali Professors.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Wild Elephant Run Over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

The following telegram has been received from the Acting Traffic Manager, Assam-Bengal Railway last evening:—

"A wild elephant was run over in a cutting at mile 349, between Langting and Hatikhali, on the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, by No. 43 up goods train at 9 p. m. on the 26th instant, causing the engine to capsize. No injury was done to the engine or staff, but the line is blocked, causing transhipment of passengers on up and down mail trains to-day. The line will be cleared in about 12 hours."

DEATH OF LIEUT. H. FANO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 28.

I regret to announce the death of Lieutenant H. Fano, of His Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops. Mr. Fano, who was ailing for some time, died to-day and will be interred at the Roman Catholic Cemetery this evening.

THE Marquis of Normanby, who was Canon of Windsor from 1891 to 1907 and has just given a series of devotional lantern lectures in the parish church of Slough, is not the first holder of that title to be publicly associated with religious work. The one and only Marquis of the Sheffield family had as his chaplain no other than Samuel Wesley, father of the far more illustrious John; and the Reverend Samuel pointedly referred to this connection when advertising a book of his in the reign of "Dutch William," who had given his patron the marquisate.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

AFTER THE CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, APRIL 9.

UNTIL quite recently opinions in Germany as to foreign policy and internal situation of the Empire were far from favourable. It seemed that the Oriental Crisis would never come to an end. It must be admitted that Germany's interests in the Near East are purely of a commercial nature, but, as a natural result of the alliance with Austro-Hungary, on this occasion Germany was intimately concerned with the political development. From the very beginning German diplomacy was determined to support its ally to the full extent of its treaty obligations. Naturally, however, nobody in Germany was pleased with the prospect of finding the Empire entangled in a war brought about by the obstinacy of the Servians. Consequently, German diplomacy directed its whole energy to the maintenance of peace. Germany is by treaty the ally of Austro-Hungary, but is also on friendly terms with Russia; consequently, all suggestions made by Germany to Russia were of a consistently friendly nature. The statement that the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg alluded, during the course of the last week in March, in a menacing manner to the war readiness of the German army is nothing more or less than a stupid invention. Language of such a kind would not only have been opposed to the traditional friendship with Russia but would also have been a great political error, as it would have made it difficult for Russia to act in accordance with the standpoint of Germany and Austro-Hungary. On the contrary, Russia's acceptance of the attitude adopted by the other Great Powers in the Servian question was brought about without any humiliation being inflicted on the Northern Power.

For this reason the result obtained is a particularly satisfactory one; for if a lasting soreness had been caused to any of the Powers interested, the result would not so much have amounted to the assurance of peace, but rather would merely have pointed to a temporary armistice.

After the anxieties of the last few months the general idea prevails in Germany that peace is secured for some time to come. For this reason, the speech that the Imperial Chancellor made in the Reichstag on March 29th., concerning the state of foreign affairs, was received with approval by all parties in Parliament. For despite the charges that are continually being brought against Germany of being anxious to engage in warlike adventures, it must be clearly seen that the aim of the German people is the same as that of the Government, viz: the maintenance of peace—naturally under conditions worthy of the dignity and reputation of the German Empire. It has been the aim of German diplomacy during the past months to maintain and strengthen the cause of peace without any sacrifice of prestige. Without a doubt this success in the domain of foreign policy will not be without its effect on the eternal situation of Germany. It is no mere coincidence that this internal situation, which at the end of March seemed so desperate, has since then so greatly improved.

This improvement was clearly evident during the debate on the financial reforms, which took place in the Reichstag and March 30th. Only a few days before, it was stated that the Block, by the aid of which Prince Bullow has governed since the last general election of 1907, had definately split; and this owing to the fact that the Right Wing and Left Wing of the Block could not come to any agreement as to the most important portions of the Government Reform programme. The Conservative Party declined to accept the imposal of a duty on inheritance, the Liberal Party refused to pass the spirit tax in the form in which the Conservatives wished them to do so. During the debate of March 30th, there was no lack of unfriendly utterances between the members of the Right and Left.

Nevertheless, the active result of this debate appears to have been that the majority of the Conservative Party has abandoned its opposition to the taxation of inheritances. Should an agreement on this question be arrived at between the Conservatives and the Radicals, it will not be impossible for an arrangement to be made concerning the spirit tax. This may possibly be brought about by returning to the Government proposal of establishing a State spirit monopoly.

There are many difficulties to be overcome before the financial reform can be considered safe. Should the parties forming the Block be able to come to terms on this most difficult question, the continuance of the Block may be regarded as a sure thing for years to come; for it is hardly likely that any problem will be submitted to the Reichstag in the immediate future that will evoke such hostility between the Right and Left Wings of the Block as has been the case with the financial reforms.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

The Hamburg-America-Line has just placed two splendid vessels, the transatlantic giants "Cleveland" and "Cincinnati," on its weekly quickmail service between Hamburg and New York. These two ships, entirely constructed of German materials, were built, the one by Blohm and Voss of Hamburg, the other by Schichou of Danzig. Without in any way developing a new type of construction, these two ocean leviathans are rich in novelties and improvements which deserve mention. The general characteristic of these new boats is their extraordinary roominess, comfort and cosiness, advantages which are found equally in all classes of accommodation, This holds good as well for the suits of luxurious state rooms for the use of the travelling Croesus, as for the third class cabins, a new institution providing accommodation for a class not able to go second and not to caring to go steerage; and extends as far even as the steerage itself. Despite the great roominess of the vessel, it only supplies accommodation for a limited number of passengers, the maximum number of persons to be carried is 220 saloon possengers, 392 second class, 494 third class and about 1,720 between decks. The beds in the saloon cabins are no longer placed one above the other in bunk form, but stand side by side on the floor. In addition to the usual smoking room, ladies' drawing-room and writing room, there is a novelty in the shape of a great hall which can accommodate fully 60 persons; the second class passenger is provided with two large smoking rooms. Passengers of all classes have at their disposal large airy promenade-decks; a novelty of construction is the stately main staircase, which ascends as far as the highest deck. There is also an electric lift at the disposal of passengers. A separate bathroom is supplied for the use of every twelve travellers. A dark room is provided for the use of the amateur photographer. Those fond of reading will find a carefully selected library at their disposal. There is a gymnasium for the athletically inclined.

L. ASCH.

JAIN GRADUATES' PETITION.

Representation in Legislative Councils.

FAVOURABLE REPLY FROM GOVERNMENT.

THE following petition of the Jain Graduates Association has been sent to Government :—

That Your Excellency's Memorialists are members of the Jain Graduates' Association which consists of graduates of the Bombay and other recognised Universities, holding various degrees.

Your Excellency's memorialists beg to join in what may well be called the unanimous voice of the educated section of all communities in India in expressing their pleasure and satisfaction at the generous and well-thought scheme of reforms in the system of representation to the Provincial and Supreme Legislative Councils as foreshadowed in the despatch of our popular Secretary of State and now placed before His Majesty's Parliament for consideration.

It would be unnecessary to speak over and over again of the loyalty and peace-loving temperament of the Jain community, and we cannot but state that the recent action of the authorities in this matter will certainly help to further tighten the bond between the rulers and the ruled, and we beg to join in the congratulations offered by various bodies to the Secretary of State and H. E. the Viceroy, for their statesmanship in having given to the educated section of the Indian communities a share in the administration of the Government, a right to which they had become entitled, and which, thanks to the noble policy of encouraging higher education in all parts of the country adopted by the British Government, there is every reason to believe, they will exercise with ability, wisdom and foresight.

Your Excellency's memorialists believe that this measure of reform will certainly add materially to the solidarity of the British Empire in India, and the event of the introduction of these measures will form one of the many great acts of British statesmanship, civilisation and progress, which have made themselves prominent in the government of the Empire in all parts of the world.

Your Excellency's memorialists, therefore, pray that the scheme which has been thus nobly drafted and prepared by H. E. the Viceroy's Government, and so cordially god-fathered by the present sympathetic Secretary of State, in his memorable speeches in the House of Lords, will be put into force without unnecessary delay, and that the educated section of the Indian communities will be called upon immediately to give their co-operation in the administration of the country with its diverse races and creeds as a matter of duty which they should perform towards themselves and towards their fellow-countrymen.

Your Excellency's Memorialists beg, in particular, to express their approval of one principle which seems to have been kept in mind in formulating the scheme, and that is the right of special representation given to what are called "important minorities." We cannot deny that, taking the present situation of India as a whole, that is a most salutary reservation on the general principle, which is clearly visible in the scheme, of leaving equal opportunities to all sections of the different races to seek election to the Legislative Councils, generally by open competition.

Your Excellency's memorialists are fully cognisant of the difficulties of the administration in carrying out in practice the idea of getting "important minorities" represented by election in the Councils. But it is a pleasure to note that the Secretary of State has, in settling the scheme for the Provincial Legislative Councils, given the discretion to the head of the administration in the Province to nominate three non-official members who are to represent the interests of minorities, or who may be specially qualified as experts to give material assistance to Government on particular measures pending before the Council.

Your Excellency's memorialists crave leave to point out that the Jains have been showing considerable activity in educational matters, as well as in commercial and other public enterprises, and generally in all spheres of public life. But, numbering as they do only about thirteen lakhs in the whole of British India, of whom by far the greatest portion resides in the Bombay Presidency, they cannot claim at present to be anything but an "important minority" in the Presidency, requiring special protection from Government.

Your Excellency's memorialists, without the slightest intention of suggesting to Government any limits within which the nomination for the three non-official seats in the Provincial Legislative Council should be made, beg to request that their community should be considered as a distinct section of the population holding a sufficiently important status in commercial enterprize and activities. In particular, they beg to draw Your Excellency's attention to the mistake which is continually made of mixing up the Jains with the Hindus from whom they differ materially in religion.

Your Excellency's memorialists believe that one of the three non-official seats in the Provincial Legislative Council, should, now and again, be filled by some leading member of their community, thus enabling the sentiments of their community, on the various measures of Government to be directly and efficaciously communicated to Government.

Your Excellency's memorialists believe that, in the absence of any representative of their interests their sentiments with reference to various legislative and executive measures of Government are likely to be misunderstood, and they crave leave to refer to the intense feeling which was aroused amongst members of their community in all parts of India by the announcement made by the Court of Wards of the present Raja of Palgunge, of their intention to lease portions of the Parsnath Hill for building sites. Your memorialists are glad to find the scheme now finally abandoned, and a compromise arrived at, after representations made by the different sections of the Jains in all parts of India, pointing out the genuine feelings of the community in the matter.

Your Excellency's memorialists, therefore, pray that one of the three seats for nomination to the Provincial Legislative Council, which are to be reserved for "important minorities," be filled up by the appointment of some member of the Jain community, and a declaration be made to that effect for the future guidance of the Executive.

And your Excellency's memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Sd.) VADILAL TARACHAND PARIKH,
President, Jain Graduates' Association.
(Sd.) MAKANJI J. MEHTA,
General Secretary, Jain Graduates' Association.
Association Hall, Pydowni Post, No. 3, Bombay,
6th April, 1909.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

To the above the following reply has been received :—

I have laid before Government the memorial of the Jain Graduates' Association, accompanying your letter, dated the 7th instant.

2. In reply I am directed to inform you that it is the intention of Government to give all possible consideration to the claims of the important Jain community to representation on the enlarged Legislative Councils of this Government.—I have &c.

R. E. ENTHOVEN, Secretary to Government.

IT is published in Brigade Orders that Brigadier-General H. M. M. Hall, General Officer Commanding the Southern Brigade, having been placed on the sick list, the command of the Southern Brigade devolves on Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Hawks, 75th Carnatic Infantry.

LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON, as she confided to an audience at the Queen's Hall, found salvation as a Suffragette by reason that she had always been fond of washing—of course in the laundry sense of the word. When she was first publicly engaged in reform movements people used to call out to her to go home and attend to her washing. So she thought she really ought to become a Suffragette. Were there not prison cells to be washed at Holloway? In what more practical way could she gratify her hobby? Unfortunately—or fortunately—her anticipations were disappointed, as far as the washing went. She gained the distinction of a prison cell, but was not allowed to wash the floor. So far, her conversion must be considered to have gone for nothing. The pity is that this ablutionist does not wash her hands of the whole business.

PARSI AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Annual Meeting.

A MEETING of the members of the Parsi Ambulance Brigade was held on Sunday last at the premises of the Elphinstone High School, presided over by Acting Brigade Superintendent and Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, J.P., when the following annual report with statement of accounts of the Brigade, adopted and passed by the Managing Committee, was read by the Joint Hon. Brigade Secy. Mr. D. N. Marker :—

The membership of the division during the year under report has been steady. The average attendance at drill has been good, with a corresponding increase in general efficiency. Special drills had been held at the Elphinstone High School's compound, the marches to and from Colaba Point, Malabar Hill, Parel Road, Gowalia Tank Road, and Queen's Road, and the drill showed marked improvement. To make the members more efficient in stretcher drill and First Aid practice the services of Sergeant C. Roberts of the Royal Scots had been entertained from October 1908 to January 1909. Duty had been undertaken at Polo, Aga Khan Hockey and Rovers and Rugby Football tournaments. The cases treated numbered eleven.

Special duty had been undertaken by 21 members during the recent disturbance in Bombay. At the intimation of the Deputy Police Commissioner, Mr. R. M. Phillips, 21 members of the division under the instructions and supervision of Mr. Herbert George Clark, Acting. Hon. Sec. Bombay Centre, Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, Acting Brigade Superintendent and Chief Medical Officer, Bombay Corps, Dr. Framroze N. Kapadia, Hony. Brigade Surgeon, and Messrs. D. N. Marker and D. F. Panthaki Hony. Brigade Secretaries were by turns stationed night and day at the Municipal Drainage Office, Delisle Road, Parel, with their full ambulance equipment and wheeled ambulance from 27th July to 1st August, 1908. His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay, when on his visit round the scenes of riots, had been pleased to make inquiry of the members posted there. Those members who were on duty were awarded special certificates of merit for the same.

A copy of the report of the duty performed was forwarded to Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Centre, St. John Ambulance Association, who in acknowledging receipt thereof stated : "As Vice-President of the Centre, I desire to express my high appreciation of the public spirit displayed by all the members of the Parsi division, who at considerable risk and inconvenience to themselves turned out for their duty in all weathers and at all hours and I thank them for the valuable aid rendered."

A similar report was also sent to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor (His Excellency being Patron of the Bombay Presidency Centre, St. John Ambulance Association) to bring to H. E. Sir George Clarke's notice the work done by the Parsi division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade during the recent disturbances in Bombay, and in acknowledging its receipt to the Hony. Secretaries, of the division Mr. L. Robertson, Private Secretary, writes:—"His Excellency is glad to take this opportunity of expressing his great satisfaction at the public spirit displayed by the gentlemen whom you mention in placing their services at the disposal of the authorities during the disturbances and thus demonstrating the value of St. John Ambulance Association. Such a Corps is a very useful and necessary organization in a great city like Bombay. His Excellency understands that its strength might be increased with advantage and he trusts that efforts may be made in this direction."

The following are a few instances of the roadside cases treated by some members during the period under report :—Mr. Nusserwanji Cursetji Dastoor knocked down by a motor car of Mr. Weldon, Bar-at-Law, near the Marine Lines Station, had severe injuries on his hands and feet. He was first aided by a member and sent home. Mr. Nanu Ramchandra who was knocked by the front wheels of a motorcar No. 498, near Bori Bander, was found unconscious by the effects of injuries. He was first aided and restored to consciousness and then was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal, Hospital.

Mr. Bomanji Ardeshir Topalia residing at Wellington Street, Dhobitalao, met with a serious cycle accident and had several wounds on the face and forehead and was bleeding profusely. The hæmorrhage was arrested and the patient was then removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Mr. Mahomedally Bin Mustapha Mamu, a student of the New High School, had his palmer arches injured. Haemorrhage was arrested by digital compression and the wound was dressed by a member.

Several members attended duty at the Rugby Football Tournament from 22nd August to 29th August 1908, and the Rovers Football tournament from 14th September to 1st October 1908, and Polo on 16th and 18th Fedbruary 1909. Cases treated numbered seven.

The following 23 invalids were removed on rubber tyred wheeled ambulance from one place to another at the request of their medical advisers:—(1). Mr. Barjorji Cursetji Khasimai ; (2) Mrs. S. A. Navalmaneckna ; (3) Mrs. Putlibai B. Mody ; (4) Mr. Sorabji C. Dalal ; (5) Col. A. Heiniger ; (6) Miss. M. McCarthy ; (7) Mr. J. J. Marsland ; (8) Mrs. Navajbai A. Contractor ; (9) Mr. Sorabji N. Kanga ; (10) Mrs. G. B. Coleman ; (11) Mrs. Shirinbai D. Barjorji ; (12) Lady Cable ; (13) Mrs. Dinbai B. Udvadia ; (14) Mrs. Virbaiji Dadabhai Byramji. (15) Miss Meherbai N. Patel ; (16) Mrs. Rutonbai C. Dalal ; (17) Mrs. Awabai Cawasji Dinsha Petit ; (18) Mr. Godrez R. Minbatiwala ; (19) Miss Bachoobai F. Dastoor ; (20) Mrs. Cawasji Navroji Wadiwala. (21) Mr. Navroji C. Dadina ; (22) Mr. J. Macmillan ; and (23) Miss Manekbai Burjoji Billimoria.

Stretchers were also lent to Dr. H. Ooghil, Medical Adviser to H. E. the Governor, and to Messrs. K. C. Patel and C. D. Patel.

The fifth annual inspection of the division was held on the 27th September, 1908, by the Joint Hony. Brigade Surgeon Dr. F. N. Kapadia, who in his report stated:—"The drill was quite satisfactory. The bandaging work was neat and clean, but still more attention should be devoted to practical first aid work than to the drill which should play a subordinate part. I am pleased with the members for their noble efforts to carry themselves with patience through their work.

The Committee take this opportunity of thanking Dr. F. N. Kapadia for holding the inspection.

It is gratifying to note that the usefulness of the division has been acknowledged on all sides and particularly by the medical profession. All who were in need of the assistance of the division have expressed their entire satisfaction at the work performed by the division.

Prize Competitive Examinations :—In order to make the members of the division more efficient in practical first aid work and to encourage them in their noble work it has been decided by the Managing Committee to hold prize competitive examinations. Two such prize competitive examinations were held on 18th October 1908, and 17th January, 1909, by Dr. P. R. Satarawala and Dr. Sorab K. Engineer respectively.

The Committee take this opportunity of thanking Dr. P. B. Sataravala and Dr. S. K. Engineer for conducting the examinations.

Sergt. B. B. Unwalla, having passed the prescribed examination for officership, was promoted to the rank of Fourth Grade Ambulance Officer.

Parsi Ambulance Brigade Fund Account. Rs. 1,336 have been collected as donations to this Fund during the year under report, which with Rs. 610-15-6 being the balance on 31st March, 1908, and Rs. 21-6-0 being interest on monies deposited with the Bank amounts to Rs. 1,968-5-6. From this amount Rs. 555-14-0 have been dibursed on equipment, printing, stationery, postage, removal charges, etc., as shown in the audited statement of account, leaving a nett balance of Rs. 1,412-7-6.

The Committee beg to tender their best thanks to Mr. Maneck S. Banaji, F.N.F.A., London, for auditing the Funds account without receiving any remuneration; to the donors and subscribers to the Fund who have kept up their unceasing sympathy as before; and also to the members of the Brigade for their continued steady progress.

In seconding the above report, Dr. Framroze N. Kapadia, Hony. Brigade Surgeon, said:—"It is with the greatest pleasure that I second the Hony. Secretaries' Report just placed before us. From the report I see that the Brigade is progressing very steadily though its existence is still of short duration, which I think is a matter of great consolation to you and to me as well, but still greater consolation I take from the fact that the public are now more aware of your work and they have been taking advantage of your able assistance and keen interest in your work as is shown by their handsome donations and by the ever increasing number of removals. For all this Gentlemen, if I do not congratulate your hardworking and zealous Secretaries, Messrs. Marker and Panthaki, I think you and I would be failing in our duty. The future of the Brigade is bright indeed, for I see our work has been increasing every year and in the near future I am sure the word Parsi Brigade will be a household word, and also it will be a good adjuvant to the medical aid for suffering humanity. Remember that it is the duty of every one present here to keep up the name and prestige of the Brigade and that you can do by your harmonious working and by assisting and thereby facilitating the work of the Hony. Secretaries of the Brigade. Lastly before I take my seat I thank those ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly subscribed for the maintenance of the Brigade and once more I assure them that every pie they have given is utilised for the relief of suffering humanity and hope they will continue to take interest in us as they have been doing for the last two years."

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

After distributing prizes to the prizemen in First Aid Competitive Examinations, the President, Dr. Dandekar, said :—

From the annual report placed before you by the Hony. Secretaries Messrs. Marker and Panthaki, it gives us great satisfaction to note that the Brigade has been making a steady progress in its most noble work. Up to date the number of qualified members in First Aid among the Parsi community is not less than 1,000, which is beyond expectation, and most of those qualified members constitute the Parsi Ambulance Corps. The efficiency and the work of the Brigade has been tested during the past years by medical officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service, and it is very gratifying to find that they were entirely satisfied with the work of the Brigade. The good discipline reflects credit upon the members of the Brigade, and the European officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps who have been specially engaged from time to time to instruct our Corps in the ambulance drill training. The services of the Parsi Brigade rendered to the general public of Bombay shows a marked feature in their progress. Their services on occasions of public functions as sports like football hockey and polo tournaments have always been without any remuneration and it has been no less praiseworthy action on the part of the members to be quite ready and willing to render help to the Government during the recent disturbances in Bombay, and I tender my very best thanks to them for their good work.

Our most sympathetic and popular Governor Sir George Sydenham Clarke has also been pleased to show appreciation for the work of the Brigade during the disturbances and for which we take this opportunity of offering him our most sincere thanks.

We have also to thank our present energetic Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. M. Phillips, for rendering the Brigade all possible help in the discharge of their duties.

The Funds of the Brigade still require support from the general public and all the past work of the Brigade distinctly promises the advancing utility of the Brigade to this city.

Lastly, I thank my friends Dr. Dadachanji and Dr. Kapadia, Hony. Brigade Surgeons, and Messrs. D. N. Marker and D. F. Panthaki, Hony. Brigade Secretaries, for the good progress of the Brigade by their keen interest in it. New classes in First Aid instruction have also made steady progress during the last year and my thanks are due to Mr. H. G. Clark, Acting Secretary of the Centre, for his encouragement in that direction. The members of the Brigade will find that their good work has always been recognised by the Centre and the special certificates have been awarded by our Managing Committee for their work during the last disturbances in Bombay, and this day it has given me great pleasure to disturbute valuable prizes to some more deserving members of the Brigade for their efficiency during the last competitive First Aid Examinations. With these few remarks from me as Acting Superintendent and Chief Medical Officer of the Parsi Ambulance Brigade, in place of Major George Lund, K.G., now on leave in England, I again thank all the members of the Brigade and wish them every success in their good work in future."

In proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Jt. Hon. Secy. Mr. D. F. Panthaki said:— "our best thanks are due to Dr. Dandekar for conducting ably the Brigade in the absence of Major Lund as Brigade Superintendent. Our worthy President takes no less keen interest in the advancement of the abulance work and it is due to him that the large number of First Aid certificate holders are found among the Parsi community. He has conducted very many First Aid classes disinterestedly for years together and has even kept his purse open for the advancement of the ambulance instruction, which reflects great credit on him. As Acting Superintendent of the Parsi Ambulance Brigade we have found in him an able and energetic and zealous worker in the cause of suffering humanity."

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

FAZULBHOY MILLS.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, chairman of the board of directors presided The following is the directors' report :—"The directors beg to submit their annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1908, showing a net profit of Rs. 4,02,830-2-11 including the balance of Rs. 1,13,312-15-2, brought forward from the last account. The directors beg to report that out of the last mentioned sum of Rs. 1,13,312-15-2, they have utilised Rs. 72,000 in paying an ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1908 at Rs. 10 per share. They recommend that the balance of the said sum of Rs. 41,312-15-2 and this year's profits should be disposed of as follows :—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, free of income tax, Rs. 72,000 ; depreciation account :—(building, Rs. 65,000 ; machinery, Rs. 1,35,000) ; Rs. 2,00,000. Towards writing off preliminary expenses, Rs. 29,548-15-2 ; towards writing off debenture charges, Rs. 13,836-8-0 ; to carry forward, Rs. 15,444-11-9.—Total Rs. 3 30,830-2-11. During the latter portion of the year under report the Cloth Market had been in a depressed condition owing to heavy stocks held by manufacturers and dealers and prices have materially fallen and no improvement is in sight or is expected for at least a few months to come. There has been an active demand for yarn in China at rising prices. Your cloth and yarn have been moderately sold forward at a margin of profit."

The directors' report was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 10 per share was declared. Sir Sassoon J. David and Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim were re-appointed directors for the current year. Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

CRESCENT MILLS.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Crescent Mills Company Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Sir Sassoon J. David chairman of the board of directors presided:—The directors report stated :—The directors beg to submit their annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1908 showing a net profit of Rs. 2,37,962-14 2 including the balance of Rs. 432-3-7 brought forward from the last account. After deducting from the above figure an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per share for the half year ended 30th June 1908 which has absorbed Rs. 75,000 there remains a balance of Rs. 1,62,962-14 2 which, they recommend, should be disposed of as follows :—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per share, Rs. 75,000; depreciation account :—machinery; Rs. 85,000 ; to carry forward Rs. 2,962 14-2.—Total Rs. 1,62,962-14-2. During the latter portion of the year there was a considerable depression in the Cloth Market and prices have materially receded. Owing to large accumulation of manufactured goods your directors are afraid that this depression will continue for some months to come."

The directors' report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1908 were adopted. A dividend of Rs. 5 per share was declared. Messrs. Gulamhusen Currimbhoy and Lukhmidas Bhimjee were re-elected directors for the current year; and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., and Mr. Nusservanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the business.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

CHESHIRES vs. THE QUEEN'S.

The Cheshires met the Queen's yesterday afternoon in the second round of the Tournament on the venue of the Marine Lines. It was a fast game but did not come up to expectations, the Cheshires proving by a long way the superior team in combination, attack, and defence. Their front line are a fast lot, while the back, particularly the right full, are very strong. The Queen's had an occasional look in but their play in the forward line was scraggy, and the attack, except on the outside left, was extremely feeble. In the first half, the one and only goal scored by the Queen's, was about the neatest piece of work they did throughout the evening and was well earned. Several other chances were muffed. The Cheshires put up four goals in the first half and in the second half added three more. Teams :—

CHESHIRES—Goal, Private Nakefield ; backs, Sergt. Price and Lance-Corporal Harris ; halves Corporal Cartwright, Sergt. Dr. Rossell and Private Simmonds ; forwards, Private Charlesworth, Private Hayes, Private Hance, Private Pickering and Corporal Trueman.

QUEEN'S :—Goal, Private Ivatts ; backs, Private Silver and Private Arundell ; halves, Private Grainger Colour-Sergt. Stemp and Private Barnshaw; forwards, Lce-Corporal Oates, Private Gilbank, Corporal Lawrence, Lce.-Corpl. Davidson and 2nd-Lieut Matthews.

From the bully-off the Cheshires forwards soon broke through and after a melee in the shooting area Gilbank received and opened the score with a good goal. The Queen's were then given a chance but failed, and were forced back over their "25" by a quick run by Trueman. Hance received the pass beautifully and sent in a stinging shot which Ivatts found impossible to save. The Queen's forwards strove hard to break through on several occasions, especially Mathews who put in some very good work, but Price and Harris, the Cheshire backs, were two good for them. Before half time was piped Rossell and Hayes put in two more goals. A minute or two before the whistle was blown the Queen's, by excellent combination on the part of Davidson and Mathews, carried the ball down, and passing in, Lawrence received and put it through.

Cheshires 4
Queen's 1

The second half of the game opened with a hot attack by the Queen's, who looked very like scoring, but after a space they had to retire on their defence, and from a pass in from Trueman, Hance opened the score with a splendid drive. Another volley was well stopped by the Queen's custodian, but the Cheshire forwards were not to be denied. Coming on to the attack, a high shot was sent at the net by Simmonds, which Ivatts found but could not hold, and the sixth goal was netted. This was quickly followed by another attack and Pickering getting into the shooting ground, got in a low drive which struck the custodian's pads and entered the net, giving the Cheshires their 7th. Final score :—

Cheshires 7
Queen's 1

NORTHAMPTON REGT. vs. UNION.

A GOOD crowd collected at the Gymkhana ground to see the first match in Bombay in which the Northompton Regiment were engaged. The Military team came from Poona with a big reputation and were regarded as having more than a sporting chance of winning the tournament. Consequently a good many people preferred the opportunity of judging their form to attending the more open game at Marine Lines. The Northamptons proved to be a thoroughly good all-round team who will give their opponents a lot of trouble in the closing stages of the competition. They beat the Union Club, who have an eleven by no means to be despised, by three goals to nil, and were distinctly unlucky that they did not score more heavily. Teams :—

NORTHAMPTON REGIMENT—Goal, Private Millard ; backs, Lce-Corporal Taylor and Lieutenant Roberts ; halves, Private Albion, Sergeant Hall and Private Booth ; forwards Private Hemmings, 2nd Lieutenant Robinson, Lce Corporal Hitchcock, Private Purrett and Private Towers.

UNION—Goal, Eagle; backs, Whitcomb and Rodrigues ; halves, Powell, Baker and Alimo ; forwards, Braganza, Regnaud, Smith, Paul and James.

Opening play was rather in favour of the Northamptons, whose forwards did some nice passing. The Union attacked however, and both the Northampton backs missing the ball came very near to scoring. One of them got back just in time and the ball was sent behind. The soldiers' right wing came away well, but Hitchcock's shot was a little wide. The Northamptons maintained an almost constant attack, but they were opposed by a steady and hard working defence and there were not many shots which reached the goal-keeper. Eagle well saved a hot shot from Robinson, but two minutes later Purrett receiving the ball a little beyond half way ran through and scored a nice goal. Just afterwards Hitchcock spoiled a good chance by hitting wide. There was no one up to take a centre from Robinson and the ball went across to Towers whose shot was weak. Albion stopped a dangerous rush by the Union left. Half-time :—

Northampton Regiment 1
Union 0

The Northamptons continued their attack with the opening of the second half and then with some long hitting the Union left wing went away. Millard ran out and his slowness in getting the ball away nearly let them through. Eagle saved a hot shot at the other end, but the Northamptons kept up their attack and Robinson scored a second point from short range. Still Eagle was playing an excellent game in goal and stopped a number of useful shots. The Union now broke away again and Smith looked all like scoring when he was smartly pulled up by Roberts. Robinson shortly put on a third goal for the regiment and this finished the scoring. Final score:—

Northampton Regiment 3
Union 0

THE CHESTER CUP.

The following are the probable Starters for the Chester Cup, distance 2 1-4 miles, to be run on Wednesday next, the 5th proximo :—

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Glacis	9	2	Hammerkop	8	1
Santo Strato	9	0	Laomedia	7	12
Yentoi	8	8	Boulter's Lock	7	12
Wuffy	8	6	Silent Lady	7	10
Old China	8	5	Asticot	7	8
Spate	8	5	Bouncing Bess	7	8
All Black	8	4	Aunt Hetty	7	5
Wise Mason	8	4	Elm Twig	7	0
Father Blind	8	3	Blind Hookey	6	12
Lagos	8	2	Idomenee	6	4
Queen's Advocate	8	2			

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

All India Championship.

The following are the results of the games played on Tuesday evening :—

Mr K B Meherji Rana beat Mr N M Patwardhan.
Mr Ratansey Valji beat Mr K B Meherji Rana.
Mr E H Waterfield beat Mr P P Gieve.
Mr E H Waterfield beat Mr G P Pollard.
Mr G P Pollard beat Mr D J Variawa.
Mr A S Taraporewala beat Mr R D Unwala.

The game between Mr H E Bamji and Mr S B Joshi was drawn.

To replace the old inadequate structure at the north end of the herbaceous ground at Kew, a new water garden has been constructed during the past winter. According to the "Garden," it occupies the site of the old medicinal ground to the north of museum No. 2, and consists in all of seven separate tanks. The centre tank and four corner tanks will be used for Nymphæas and other aquatic plants, while the two side ones will be used for bog plants. The centre tank has been fitted with hot water pipes, which will enable some of the less hardy aquatics to be grown out of doors.

MANCHUS AND CHINESE.

THE nation has not had long to wait for evidence of the hollowness of at least one of the batch of Imperial decrees which were issued recently. It may be remembered that so long ago as in the beginning of August, 1907, the special privileges enjoyed by Manchu officials as compared with their Chinese colleagues were the subject of a decree by the late Empress-Dowager ; and the whole question of racial jealousies was subjected for the first time in Chinese history, to the investigation of the Grand Council and Ministers of State. This august assembly drew up a long scheme of reforms for Imperial approval, recommending encouragement of inter-marriage between Manchus and Chinese, indiscriminate appointment of officials from both nationalities and repeal of the law which forbade trading by members of the Banner garrison. That the latter clause at least has not been acted upon is shown by the number of small decrees and edicts which have been devoted to the question during the present reign. Loss of pension, is doubtless, no more obnoxious to Manchus than it is to men of any nationality ; and thus we find the Throne, on December 26 last, reasoning, almost pathetically, with the Banner garrisons and assuring them that its solicitude on their behalf need not be taken to imply any immediate suspension of the bounties on which they depend. At the same time it was essential for the nation at large that every man should be independent, and steps would, therefore, be taken to teach the Banner men a trade with a view to removing all distinctions between Manchus and Chinese by the time that China should be ripe for the promised Constitution. It is to be supposed that the same ideal underlies the decree of March 25. The mourning regulations which suspend a Chinese official from his functions for three years, but a Manchu for no more than a hundred days, have been felt to bear grievously upon the Chinese. On the face of it the decree in question was designed to equalize this difference of treatment ; and it is, therefore, peculiarly unfortunate that an exception should have been made so speedily in favour of Grand Secretary Na Tung, under the clause providing for special exemption "in the case of anyone holding an important office." It may or may not be correct to regard the Grand Secretary as the evil genius of the present administration. He is, in any case, a Manchu : and the fact is not likely to be overlooked by his Chinese colleagues and subordinates in their estimation of the worth of Imperial decrees.

If it has to be admitted that the evidence for the probable ineptitude of this decree is mainly presumptive, that we have yet to see what might be done for a Chinese official of equal or relatively equal importance to Na Tung, when afflicted by the loss of a "parent," it none the less remains that suspicions have been aroused by the exemption granted to the Grand Secretary, and that suspicion is the one thing which the Government should be most careful to avoid. The expulsion of Yuan Shih-kai, actuated, as there is reason to believe, far more by his efforts to maintain an equitable balance between Chinese and Manchus than by his attitude in the "coup d'etat" of 1898, is not yet forgotten, in spite of the stories industriously spread abroad by an obedient and well-instructed native Press. Even the cashiering of Chun Pi, ex-Minister of Posts and Communications, has by no means wholly whitewashed the Court. Of the sincerity of the Prince Regent himself there would appear to be little doubt, but it is less certain whether he possesses the strength to resist the purposes of the camarilla with which he is surrounded. That Prince Chun himself is fully conscious of the almost inevitable isolation in which a supreme ruler is placed, seems to be evidenced by what we read of his instituting a private memorial box into which any one is free to drop his petition with the assurance that it will be read by the Regent alone, and by the picturesque account of the Prince's excursions, incognito, through the streets of Peking. Scarcely a day passes but we are told of some fresh device to centralize authority throughout the Empire, to impose some check upon provincial methods of finance or to induce Viceroys and Governors to rule wisely and to select suitable subordinates, without fear or favouritism. Side by side with the decree dealing with the rules for official mourning we are presented with another which emphasises again, in the vague terms that are becoming only too familiar, the urgent need that metropolitan and provincial officials should "give their ablest assistance in putting necessary reforms into operation." But when we seem to see the negation of one Imperial decree almost before the ink is dry on the paper, it is not strange if we become sceptical of other utterances from the same source ; and if Prince Chun is to be credited with excellent intentions, it seems to follow, already, that some one else must be debited with plentiful powers of thwarting them.

In theory the practice of Imperial decrees puts into the hands of the supreme ruler a power that is enjoyed by few Governments. To a certain extent its functions are limited under the present regime, by the apparent need of preliminary consultation which may be inferred from the inclusion of four or five signatures on every edict. At the same time, the power of launching "ex cathedra" pronouncements on each and every subject of moment serves the double purpose of maintaining the appearance of autocracy and of bringing the sovereign into direct touch with his subjects, and enabling him to reveal himself to them, in a manner which, for a strong ruler, should simplify the work of government immeasurably. In an ideal state of the Chinese system of administration, the chain of mutual responsibility that extends theoretically from the lowest to the highest would be completed by the utterances from the Throne proclaimed for every one to hear. The weak point in this ability of the ruler to explain his actions is that he is liable to explain them beyond what he is able to perform; until, in place of popular confidence, he merely incurs fresh clouds of suspicion. This is the danger to which the Central Government is now peculiarly exposed. Within the last four months the nation has been flooded with decrees, in which more reforms have been promised than the best organized government in the world could dispose of within resonable, far less within the often specified time. On one point alone does Peking appear to be really in earnest, the pursuit of revolutionaries; with whose existence it is haunted from Anhui to Japan, from Canton to Pootoo. In every other department of public life its energies tend mainly to engender a sense of bewilderment. The value of a single grain of real achievement, not contradicted by the indecisions of the morrow, would be inestimable both from the standpoint of Government and people. But the discrepancy between promise and practice is already too wide for much hope on the latter score ; and meanwhile the conviction gains ground that while Manchu officialdom is temporizing, the Chinese Empire languishes and disaffection gains ground.—" N. C. Herald."

Poor little fellow! He coughs so hard he cannot sleep. That makes him weak and sickly all the next day. His brother thinks this coughing is terrible. So do we, for we know that just a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will stop the cough. For sixty years it has been the standard remedy with men, women, and children for colds, coughs, and all throat and lung diseases. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind. Be sure that you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Accept no cheap and worthless substitute.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

BOMBAY AND MADRAS COUNCILS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL" :—With reference to Clause II it is disappointing to find in recent telegrams no indication, that Lord Percy's trenchant criticism of the extraordinary provision exempting two of the four Members of the expanded Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay from the qualification of twelve years' official experience has had practical results. We have on previous occasions taken strong exception to that provision on general grounds, and we will now only point out that it might result in the Governments of Madras and Bombay being so composed that the expert element would be in a minority and the administration be practically carried on by a Governor without Indian experience and two non-official colleagues. Even if only one of the two additional Members were appointed, the Governor's casting vote would produce a similar situation. Desirable as the expansion of the Councils in Madras and Bombay may be, we cannot contemplate it without anxiety, if some qualification is not demanded of all members. To introduce n[illegible]officials into the Executive would not be an [illegible]nsion of the Councils, but a radical and dangerous alteration of the character of these bodies.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

THE "PIONEER":—Mr. Balfour in this wonderfully vivid and graphic speech put the objections to the Bill at their highest. They are undoubtedly shared by a very large number of thoughtful and well-instructed persons, many of whom are natives of this country. To them the only assurance that can be offered is that political institutions frequently work better than might be expected. Much depends on the temper and good sense of the people, and on the wisdom of the Executive Government. There is no reason why the new Councils should not, under a proper system of class representation, contain a large element of moderate, well-disposed responsible men, who will support the Government and who will act at a drag on the advanced party. In the United Provinces this is likely to be realised for some time to come. What the ultimate consequences may be, time alone will show. May it be the case that Mr. Balfour's forebodings will not be realised.

MAHOMEDANS ELECTORATES.

THE "MORNING POST OF INDIA "—The question of separate electorates for Mahomedans seems to have absorbed a great deal of the attention of the House of Commons. It does not, however, appear that any satisfactory conclusion has been arrived at. Mr. Hobhouse stated that Lord Morley had been in communication with the Government of India on the subject, and that the method proposed by the Viceroy was that in general electorates like Municipalities, District Boards and Provincial Councils all sects and classes should vote together. We are told that this would not give Mahomedans sufficient representation. In consequence of this a certain number of places will be reserved for Mahomedans, which these latter would have a voice in filling. They might be filled by simple election, election by association or electoral colleges, or nomination as circumstances of different Provinces required. But the point has not yet been finally decided but is still engaging the anxious attention of the Government of India. We must, however, say that we fail to see the fairness of an arrangement whereby the members of one community are allowed to vote freely with other communities for candidates for seats on Municipalities, District Boards and Provincial Legislative Councils, while at the sametime they are given the special previlege of maintaining their own separate, exclusive electorates for the representation of what are called their own interests. These and allied subjects are to form the subject matter of the Regulations to be framed by the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State. We hope that Lord Minto and his colleagues will be able to devise a scheme acceptable alike to all.

INSURANCE BY ARMAMENT.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—Lord Kitchener recently alluded to the military expenses of India as a premium of insurance. He was by no means the first to represent matters in this light; and he will not be the last. Neither will he be likely to satisfy the people of India with a simple declaration of fact. Many among them will ask whether the premium paid is proportionate to the risk covered . . . in several countries the heavy premium that is payable at the present time has certainly checked expenditure that was needed in respect of projects of social reform, etc. In India, where the military burden is by no means light, this burden combining with poor crops has imposed a check on railway construction and other geatly needed improvements. This affords evidence that there is a limit to the capacity of the earning power of the people to stand the drain of expenditure. And such evidence is even more plentiful in respect to the Great Powers of Europe and America and the East (Japan) because of enormous increase of national expenditure that those countries have had to face, more particularly in what are know as the departments of "unproductive" expenditure. Fresh taxation may have to be imposed in several of these countries because of the deficits revealed in Budgets; and some of these countries are tax-ridden already to an extent that must be viewed as straining the vitality and the energy of the respective nations. That the particular form of insurance to which reference has been made is essential, appears to be generally admitted, but every year brings more clearly before the people concerned the difficulty of making due provision for the payment of the annual premium, and the search for an alternative course is likely to be continued with unabated zeal.

ONE MAN GOVERNMENT.

THE "MADRAS STANDARD":—It is being felt that one man government is a failure from the financial standpoint and therefore urgent need exist for placing the Provincial finances under the control of responsible financial advisers, in accordance with the practice which obtains both in Bombay and Madras. Not till now has this argument been urged. In our judgment this is a most conclusive argument in favour of the Clause. Finance is a matter of supreme concern. It must be hands of specialists or of men of experience who have time and opportunities enough to survey the entire field of administration in relation to the revenue and expenditure of a Province. But in an area under the jurisdiction of a Lieutenant-Governor there is no single authority in charge of the finances, as in Madras and Bombay. The Lieutenant-Governor is the head of the administration practically in charge of every department helped by a number of Secretaries who have no independent responsibilities of their own.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th April on 136·63 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 4,200	Rs. 3,500	Rs. 30	Rs. 7,720
Or per mile of Railway	31	26	......	57
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	40,287	69,628	335	1,10,250
Total for 16 weeks	44,487	73,128	365	1,17,980
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,771	2,972	55	5,798
Per mile of Ry.	20	22	......	42
Total to corresponding date	35,083	55,098	889	21,070

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,932
Do. to date .... Rs. 26,910

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN AS MINIATURISTS.

There is no more delightful work for feminine fingers than the painting of miniatures, a branch of art which has seen a wonderful revival in these later years. The women miniaturists of to-day are in a very sensible majority, and yet it can scarcely be alleged that they carry off the highest honours any more than they did in Georgian days. If a reason for that fact be sought it is probably in the lack of seriousness with which miniature-painting is regarded. An impression pervails that the whole art of miniature-painting may be learned in a dozen lessons. No more erroneous impression could get abroad. Good drawing is essential to portraiture, and even slight errors make sad havoc when a picture is on a small scale. More than accuracy is necessary, moreover. There must be a true appreciation of form as well as minute attention to details. It is the casual nature of most of the feminine miniature work which is responsible for the low estimation in which the modern output is held. Even in the past the number of notable feminine miniaturists is comparatively small. Maria Cosway enjoyed a reputation that threatened the supremacy of her husband at times, but the modern verdict upon her portraits places them very distinctly lower than did her contemporaries. Most of the women who attained reputation when miniature-painting was in its greatest glory in England were amateurs. Of them all, perhaps Mrs. Mee stands highest in repute, and she is well represented in the collection at Windsor Castle, which is by much the finest in the country. Charlotte Jones was another miniaturist whose work had excellent quality ; while Mrs. Gwatkin, a niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds, won a deserved reputation. The sister of the famous portrait painter, Miss Frances Reynolds, also painted miniatures, but with no great success. Lady Templetown, Lady Diana Beauclerc, a daughter of the then Duke of Marlborough, and Miss Crewe, were others who enjoyed a considerable fame. But so far, the record of miniature-painting is a record of the achievements of men. It may be hoped that the new feeling for the art, and the enthusiasm with which a certain number of women have taken it up, will change that.

SCIENTIFIC MEN AND SOCIALISM.

"It is from among the imaginative writers, the artists, the teachers, the scientific investigators, and those whose work deals especially with the practical applications of science such as doctors and engineers, that a large number of the most energetic Socialists of our day are recruited," writes Dr. M. Eden Paul in the "Socialist Review."

"The fascination of Socialism for men who have undergone scientific training is not, I think, difficult to explain. The guiding principle of science is the search for the order of the universe. To those who have grasped this idea of order, there is something most antipathetic in the chaos of our existing competitive society. And since in human society as it at present exists the man of science cannot find the order he desires, his next step is to endeavour to create it.

"Moreover, his mental type is the precise opposite to that legal type of mind to which Socialism is repellent. He is indifferent to prescriptive rights, and looks rather for the rational or moral justifications of any existing institution. If these do not exist, he wants to reform or abolish the institution. Again, to the true scientific worker, the idea of immediate 'profit' is unimportant. He is accustomed to work for larger and remoter ends. The international aspect of Socialism is a further source of attraction, for science, like Socialism, is international, and looks to the near future to break down all the barriers of race and language.

"But to my mind the main point of sympathy is to be found in the idea of the 'regnum hominis'—the kingdom of man. Man is a party of Nature, but he alone in Nature is able to understand Nature. He alone is capable of modifying Nature in the pursuit of his own ends. Science has conceived the ideal of a reconstructed humanity. From this point of view Socialism is, in fact, a part of Science—it is the scientific scheme of the next stage in the evolution of human society. The hostility to science manifested from time to time by some who call themselves Socialists is, I hope and believe, a transient phenomenon, which further education will dispel. It is only by the light of the torch of science that man will enter into his kingdom.

"The last, and in many respects the most important, application of science is to the reorganisation of society. It is in its rigidly scientific character that modern Socialism differs from the earlier Utopian speculations.

"We have learned that human society is subject to an orderly development, to an evolutionary process; scientific thought teaches us that the next stage in that evolution is to be the transition from competition to co-operation. And where man is concerned, it is no longer necessary that evolution should be blind ; we can accelerate our progress by the deliberate shaping of our own destinies.

"Ray Lankester says :—'The knowledge and control of Nature is man's destiny, and his greatest need. To enable future leaders of the community to comprehend this, to perceive what the knowledge and control of Nature are, and what are the steps by which they are gained and increased, is the duty of a great university. To neglect this is to retard the approach of well-being and happiness, and injure humanity.' "

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CHINESE AFFAIRS.

MONGOLIAN ARMY CORPS.

It is stated that of the thirty-six divisions of new troops which the Ministry of War has decided shall be trained for the Chinese Army, it was proposed to form four divisions for Mongolia. The Mongolian Princes however, deem them insufficient for their large territory, and have petitioned the Ministry of War though the Mongolian Superintendency for permission to organize four additional divisions at their own expense.

It is proposed that the Regulations of the Ministry of War should be followed in the formation of the proposed corps and in the provision of arms and equipments, and that the appointment of foreign instructors or the purchase of foreign arms should not be permitted. President Tieh Liang highly approves of the proposition.

THE FATSHAN INCIDENT.

The Viceroy at Canton, says a vernacular contemporary, has recently dispatched a confidential telegram to the Waiwupu informing that unless the Fatshan incident, in which a Portuguese ticket collector is alleged to have kicked a Chinese passenger to death on board the str. Fatshan, is amicably settled, without delay, popular anger in Canton will not be appeased and serious trouble is sure to ensue.

CONSCRIPTION IN CHINA.

According to Chinese reports H. E. the Prince Regent has been discussing the advisability of adopting conscription for China, under which all Chinese men would enlist for military service for three years. His Highness has come to the conclusion that before being required to render such service, the people should be given in return more rights and privileges than they now possess, so that the question can be brought up for further consideration after a Parliament has been established in China.

OPPOSITION TO SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

Following the unanimous attitude of the local Chinese Press against the demand for an extension of the foreign Settlement, which has been stigmatized as insatiable encrochment and feverish madness, three gentry of Taitsang, Soochow and Chenyang, respectively, have addressed a joint petition to the Shanghai Taotai and the Chinese Police Intendant and have also sent circular letters to the Chinese Municipal Council and other bodies, calling for firm and united action against what they term an endless enlargement.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It is stated that in order to arrive at a decision on questions of age and limit of time in carrying out a compulsory education scheme in China, the Ministry of Education has directed the Educational Commissioner in each province to investigate local customs susceptibilities and circumstances, and to make a report to the Ministry, to enable it to consider the matter and determine on a definite term acceptable and applicable to all the provinces.

A PROBATIONARY COUNCILLOR.

According to Chinese reports, owing to the pressure of work caused in the Grand Council by the absence on leave of H. E. Na Tung, Prince Ching, Councillors Chang Chih-tung and Lu Chuan-lin have obtained the Prince Regent's consent to add a Chinese high Minister to the Grand Council as a Probationary member. The choice will probably fall on Grand Secretary Sun Chia-nai or President Lu Jun-hsiang.

TO SHOW THE FLAG.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Chinese Government decided once more to dispatch a cruiser to the foreign colonies in the south to show Chinese residents the flag, and a deputy was appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (Shangpu) as a Special Commissioner on the trip. It is intended that the Commissioner shall devote further study to questions taken up by H. E. Yang Shihchi who was last sent on a similar mission. It is also proposed that the men-of-war shall first visit the Philippine then Saigon, Indo-China, Burma, Bankok, Java, Batavia, Sumatra are the Straits Settlements, taking some six months altogether in their visit to all the places.

THE AMOY THEATRE TROUBLE.

A Chinese dispatch states that, with reference to the above incident, the Viceroy's Deputy and the French Consul in Amoy have arrived at a compromise, under which the Chinese authorities shall forbid any agitation against the proprietor of the theatre; and that he in future, shall apply, through his Consul, for Chinese official permisson to give performances in his theatre. No compensation is to be paid for damage on either side.

PEKING AFFAIRS.

It appears that the idea of removing racial jealousies between the Manchu and Chinese has been occupying the attention of the Government, for we see from Chinese reports that the Prince Regent has emphasized this point at a recent conference with a Grand Councillor, and made it clear that the main idea of the formation of the Banner Reform Council was that it should deliberate on the suppression of racial jealousies and bad feeling between the rulers and the ruled, and not merely on the reorganization of the Banner Corps. He wishes, therefore, that the Council should endeavour to keep the object in view. Prince Pu Lun is of opinion that the endeavour is highly important and should consist of equalizing political powers and dispelling divergence in views and feelings of the two people. He has, therefore, advocated that uniform rules should be adopted in the matter of appointments, mourning and marriage ceremonies, customs and styles of address for both Manchu and Chinese.

With regard to the suggestion lately made by a Censor that Travelling Censors may be appointed to tour in the provinces and exercise censorial powers, the suggestion is not approved by the Regent, who holds that the Censors so appointed may not be all as upright and conscientious as would be necessary in men holding such positions, and that there is a grave danger of their abusing their positions.

In regard to the reform of the official system, the Prince Regent recently ordered the Government Council, the Commission of Constitutional Reforms and the Senate, to draw up an outline of the new metropolitan official system first. On the completion of the scheme, a few of the more prominent Viceroys and Governors, presumably in Nanking, Tientsing etc, will be asked to proceed to Peking to enter into conference concerning the establishment of the new mandarinate.

A CHINESE PARLIAMENT.

A memorial was recently subitted by the President of the Censorate praying that a limit of time be fixed for the establishment of a Parliament in China. The Grand Councillors have considered the question and they propose that the period should be fixed for the 4th year of Hsuan Tung. It is necessary however, to obtain the Regent's approval before making a report of their decision.

A CHINESE CHURCH.

Some two years ago, it may be remembered, an Imperial Clansmen, Hsi Chun, presented a petition to the Waiwupn (written in blood) urging the establishment of a Christian Chruch by the Chinese for the Chinese. It appears now from Chinese reports that a Chinese Christian has taken up the question, and intends to advocate to the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Interior that Imperial permission should be obtained to establish a purely Chinese Church, and that a High Commissioner should be appointed to 'have sole charge of Church affairs in the Empire. It is stated that the petitioner feels so deeply on the subject that he is resolved to resort to the Prince Regent's petition box to bring his suggestion before his Highness, if the two Ministries refuse to entertain his request.

THE OPENING OF KALGAN.

It is stated by a local Chinese contemporary that the Waiwupu recently again took up the question of making Kalgan a Treaty Port. H. E. Liang Tun-yen whilst fully appeciating the fact that such a step might eliminate the danger of that centre's being absorbed by any foreign Power pointed out that consular jurisdiction would be established in that way, which was not desirable. President Liang further urged that as things are in a crude state in Mongolia, the disadvantages of such a step at present outweigh the benefits likely to be derived. On these grounds he has decided to defer the matter indefinitely

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 28.

Rain has fallen chiefly in the east of the United Provinces, north-east India and south of the Peninsular, the chief amounts being:—Benares, Darjeeling, Sambalpore and Gopalpur, one inch; Gorakhpore, Muktesar, Jalpaigari and Chittagong, three quarters; Nowgong, Pendra, Gaya, Calcutta and Silchar, half; Cherrapoonjee, two; Mergui and Kodaikanal, one; Ootacamund, three quarters.

A new depression is now entering north-west India, through Baluchistan, but is not likely to affect the weather to-day. The first clear indications of unsettled weather south of the Bay were shown this morning. Clouds have almost disappeared from northern India, except in the north-east.

Temperature remains low over the greater part of northern India, especially in the United Provinces.

Forecast—Rain is likely to be confined to north-east India, with the possible exception of a few showers in the south of the Peninsula.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

1,700 MILES FROM SIMLA.

A slight shock of earthquake was recorded at Simla yesterday, at 18 hours 23½ minutes. The distance of its origin appears to have been about 1,700 miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Only light cloud has appeared at Lahore and Multan. Humidity has decreased but continues in excess at most places. Day temperature has fallen over the whole division except at Rawalpindi, the deficieney ranging from 14° to 21°; while the night temperature shows a slight rise though it is in defect in some places.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore and Jhansi record 0·30 inch and 0·13 inch of rain respectively. Cloud has decreased and skies are lightly clouded in the south-west. Humidity remains above the average everywhere. Temperature has fallen generally and the maximum is from 18° to 21° below normal at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light to moderate cloud persists in Rajputana. Humidity is normal in Sind but remains in excess over the rest of the division Day temperature is 9° to 15° below the average in Rajputana and normal elsewhere; while night temperature is normal except for an excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are only lightly clouded in Kathiawar and Ahmedabad and the average amount of moisture is present in the air almost everywhere. Temperature both during day and night is either equal to or slightly below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear. The moisture in the air has decreased generally but remains in slight excess in the north-east. Maximum temperature continues to fall in the north-east but is normal elsewhere; minimum is normal generally.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased at Bombay and skies are now moderately clouded along the coast. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear and the air remains drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Pressure in Ceylon and south Coromandel Coast is slightly below the average. Cloud has spread over the whole Peninsula and also in Ceylon, from where thunder and lightning has been reported, but no precipitation of importance has occurred.

A few dust-storms are likely in parts of Rajputana and United Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MASTER KERMIT ROOSEVELT is following in the parental footsteps, if, as is reported, he has been chastising a German fellow-passenger. When his father went cow-punching he punched other things as well—including cowboys. It was a trick he had learned in his college days, and when as a Sunday-school teacher he had no occasion to fight, he did not hesitate to inculcate the duty of self-defence on his scholars. When one of them came with a black eye Mr. Roosevelt promptly gave him half a dollar on learning that he had been damaged in defending a weaker brother. This cash approval of fisticuffs gave great offence to the "unco guid," nut Mr. Roosevelt went on his way unconcerned.

BY THE WAY.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

The Australian apple season in London began with the arrival on Saturday, March 27, of the P. and O. steamship "Mooltan," and will last until the end of May. The growers of South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania have engaged freight to London for 517,970 cases, and are also sending large consignments direct to Germany, where for the past two or three years an expanding market has been found for Colonial apples. A prominent London dealer says that during the months of April and May the English markets could always take a million cases of apples, provided they were of good quality, properly graded, and carefully packed.

A BISHOP ON SERMONS.

Dr. Boyd Carpenter, himself one of the most eloquent of preachers, gives in the April number of the "Homiletic Review" some views on the preparation of sermons. The two all-important elements to be kept steadily in view in the construction of a sermon are, in the Bishop's opinion, interest and variety: "It may," he says "be asked how these two elements can best be sustained. In the first place, the preacher may impart interest to a great extent by the help of facts gathered from his own individual experience, while he may of course, profit immensely by what he may learn from the experience of others. In the next place, the nature of the subject chosen will have much to do with shaping the course of thought during the process of preparation of particular discourse. It is obvious that each subject will possess an inherent interest of its own, and the Bishop holds that it is the business of the preacher in his study to grasp this essential interest.

SPECIFIC READING.

The Bishop has very definite ideas concerning specific reading on the part of the preacher: "No man is likely to be effective in his pulpit ministrations if he confines himself only to one line, even if it is theology. . . . It is deeply important that he should become familiar with the literature of current science and of general knowledge up to dato not necessarily to make use of science in his sermon, but in order that he may be able to employ illuminating illustrations." If the preacher is not acquainted with modern standpeints and stages of advancing knowledge he is in danger, in the Bishop's opinion, of perpetrating lamentable errors.

THE NEW THEOLOGY.

In reply to a question concerning his estimate of the new theology, the Bishop said: "If by this is signified an attempt to restate old truths in language which would be intelligible to the man of to-day, then the appellation strikes me as singularly unfortunate, because it is not the theology which is new, but simply the statement of it." Dr. Carpenter would strongly urge young men to study enough of modern science to enable them to understand its real drift. He is certain that when they do so that there is no valuable spiritual truth which will be lost to them.

A POST-OFFICE RECORD.

The Sub-Post Office at Church Hill, under Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, has been in the family of the present Sub-Postmaster since the year 1750. It has "St. Martin's le Grand" says, been handed down in direct succession from father to son since then. Mr. Thomas Wood, great-grandfather of the present holder of the office, was appointed in 1750. He held the position until 1786. The following are the particulars of his successors: David Wood, 1786 to 1832; Archie Wood 1832 to 1882; Robert Wood, 1882 to 1909. Mr. Robert Wood, the present Sub-Postmaster, who is over seventy years of age, will in all probability be succeeded by his son. When the present Sub-Postmaster was appointed in 1882 he refused to accept the salary of £3 which was then attached to the office. The Postmaster-General specially increased the amount to £12, in consideration of the lengthened period in which the office had been held by members of the family.

THE BRUTAL TRUTH ABOUT ART.

The painter of pictures must reconsider his position. It is some considerable time since he made the painful discovery of a growing indisposition to purchase his products. He is now being told that if he had been less unworldly he would have discovered for himself the reasons for the decline. He has been informed, in the leading columns of the "Times," that the facile representation of the beauties of Nature which can be more satisfactorily realised "by looking out of windows" has become superfluous in consequence of the growth of modern taste, and that the easel picture is at best but dubiously decorative. The painter was therefore advised to adapt his skill to the changed conditions—to become a decorator. "Truth" states the case still more bluntly: "The painter of to-day must come off his perch. It is mere folly to sit in a corner sulking or bewailing his fate because people no longer live in rooms with hideous wallpapers which require covering with worse paintings. Let him fall into the general scheme of things and regard himself humbly as a house decorator." It is doubtless the fact that, as our contemporary contents. "The revival of domestic architecture, which idcludes interior decoration after the fashion of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, when no one dreamed of using pictures as the sole means of adorning the walls of a room," is responsible for the change. Architecture, having resumed her position as "the Mistress Art," is reasserting herself, and is becoming as imperative as she was wont to be in the days when the decoration of churches, palaces, and public buildings produced some of the finest paintings that the world has seen. Nor is there any lack of modern examples. The decorations at the Royal Exchange, and still more strikingly, Mr. Abbey's panels for the Boston (U. S. A.) Public Library, show how the painter may dignify rather than degrade his art by making it decorative and subordinate.—"Builders' Journal."

ST. MRGARET'S WESTMINSTER.

Canon Hensley Henson, who was inhibited the other day by Bishop Gore for preaching in a Birmingham parish, is the rector of St. Margaret's Westminster, the Church which is the ecclesiastical home of Parliamentarians and the place where their marriages and their memorial services are often held. Placed anywhere else the great proportions of the building would appear in their true size. The Church would look like a cathedral if it stood in a village. and would overshadow even a fairly large country town. But, standing where it does, it is dwarfed by the towers of Westminister Abbey on the one side and those of St. Stephen's on the other, and there are people with a mistic recollection of London who picture it as merely an annexe of its big brother the Abbey. In the Parliamentary history of England St. Margaret's has a large place. It was in this Church that the devout members of the Long Parliament got their spiritual nourishment day by day from preachers whose political handling of strong texts from the prophets was a great force at the time and helped very materially to bring Charles to that window in Whitehall.

SEVEN PREACHERS TO ONE CHURCH.

There were seven of these preachers at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and they preached daily in rotation at salaries of £300 apiece and at the heroic hour of six in the morning. In days of a different temper Pepys, who was married in the Church, used to go there by water, and "took great pleasure in seeing and gazing at a great many very fine women, and what with that and sleeping I passed away the time." The rectory of St. Margaret's has often gone with the chaplaincy of the House of Commons. The late Canon Farrar held both together, but when he went to Canterbury the chaplaincy of the House was given to Archdeacon Willberforce, who is rector of the far less interesting Church of Westminster. Archdeacon Willberfore reads prayers every day. He leaves the floor with a bow which would not have disgraced the Court of Versailles, but in the evening he returns to his seat at the corner of the Members' Gallery, intent, like any modern Radical, on the problems of social reform. If Archdeacon Willberfore should be away from prayers Canon Hensley Henson would seem the obvious deputy, but it is settled law that in the absence of the chaplain the Speaker shall read prayers himself.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Sir George Armstrong's communication of extracts from a document marked "Private and Secret" to a meeting at the Constitutional Club is remarkable. The extracts, however, were no less remarkable. They went to show that a Naval officer, a captain of less than six years' seniority, had been "tackling" every objector to the First Sea Lord's policy that he knew of, and had reported these conversations to the authority in question. The report further contained conversations which the writer had had with "very important personages" who "were much disturbed by the agitation headed" by two important officers in the service, It can scarcely have been the case that the writer "tackled" his superior officers on board ship, and the conversations were, presumably, held in places where uniform is not worn. Sir George Armstrong uses plain language, and calls this sorry thing a "system of espionnage." The First Sea Lord, however, seems to have so far approved of it as to have "caused it to be printed and circulated amongst his supporters in the Service." Sir George's comments are hardly such as can be ignored.

MR. CROOKS ON HIS DEFENCE.

Like Socrates and Newman and other great men, Mr. Will Crooks, M. P., has been put upon his defence, and the other day he delivered at East Ham what we may regard as his "apologia pro vita sua." It has not the argumentative quality of the Athenian philosopher's, or the simple persuasion of the Cardinal's, but it had the same ring of honesty, and we hope that the East Hammers liked the way it hammered home a few plain truths, hot and strong. Mr. Crooks did not deny attending Royal garden-parties, or living "on the poor"; and we think, for our part, that the one charge is as senseless as the other. But rather than be beholden to his constituents, financial and otherwise, Mr. Crooks stands for a process of ransom, and is prepared to recoup any one who has paid for his maintenance. "No man," he adds, "has been compelled to pay, and it has been done openly. My life is as open as a book, whatever good or harm I have done." This vindication has a worthy ring in it, and we wish all Mr. Crooks's colleagues could say half as much. If we all had to stand our trial at bar, some of the people with the worst chance of acquittal are those who cajole their comrades into giving them an easy life of it, and go on softening their own hands at the expense of the horny hands that vote for them. But we believe Mr. Crooks—wrong-headed as he is at times—to have raised the standards of plain thinking and plain speech among his class; and if we had "ever been a penny" towards his maintenance, which we have not, we should say the money had been honestly earned.

A SHAKING UP.

Sir George McCrae will find plenty to do as Vice-President of the Local Government Board for Scotland. His office will be no sinecure—unless he likes to go to sleep with his colleagues, and draw his salary with an easy mind; but that is not the way with the late member for East Edinburgh. We imagine he will take his position seriously, and we look to a shaking up of the dry bones of the Scottish Local Government Board to an extent that the present members thereof will not relish. The classic remark of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, made when Sir George first got up in the Commons to criticise a Unionist Budget—"Who the devil is this?"—is likely to be repeated at 125, George-street when that keen critic of administration begins to look into the affairs of the Scottish Local Government Board.

MORE CHILDREN'S PAPERS.

That excellent organization, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, rarely goes wrong in its methods, but as its mission is to inculcate right views, rather than to collect wrong ones, it might choose a better way of appealing to youngsters than the prize essay competition. In a northern city it has just made an award of this kind among 250 school children, and some of the contributions sent in are fuller than usual of the very errors that the Society is established to refute. The statement of one child, for instance, that "cats have no bother of doing their hair," may pass for imperfect observation like the unproven thesis, "I don't believe cows appreciate their happy lives." But when we discover the state of mind which leads juveniles to envy a horse because "it is never blamed" and "never has to have the cane," we perceive a field of misinformation where the Society ought to find a very active mission, and the best thing it can do is to send one of its officials to wake these youngsters up to a knowledge of the facts. Of course, we are grateful in a way that the competition has exposed the existence of such fallacies, but the very act of writing them out tends to confirm them in the youthful mind. Perhaps the Society will give another prize for the best paper that corrects them.

THE WHEELWRIGHTS' COMPANY.

In days gone by the Wheelwrights' Company, whose members are entertaining the Lord Mayor of London at dinner, exercised a powerful influence over the trade, and possessed a far-reaching authority. Indeed, the Company was constituted for the express purpose of protecting the bona-fide craftsman from the competition of "certain foreigners" (i.e., non-citizens). The latter, the petition for a charter set forth, "undertake the profession and trade of a wheelwright, notwithstanding they are ignorant and unskilful therein, and incapable of making the works used in and about the City, whereby much mischief happeneth to persons" and merchandise, "and danger to gentlemen in the streets" by falling of carts and coaches. To-day the responsibility of safeguarding the public in this respect devolves on other shoulders, but still the Company is, as far as its funds permit, a power in the land, taking a practical interest in the cause of technical education, and, in particular, organizing trade classes at a school it maintains with a number of kindred Guilds.

A MATTER OF "ARRANGEMENT."

Mr. Lewis Harcourt as a democrate is almost as inspiring a spectacle as his distinguished father presented when he declared to an amused House of Commons, with an infinitely pathetic air of resignation, that "We are all Socialists now." The House of Commons knew that Sir William Harcourt was not a Socialist, receptive as he was to modern influences, and it is just as easy to picture the dapper and debonair First Commissioner of Works as a Hyde Park orator in frowsy tweeds and slovenly cap. Mr. Harcourt appeared to the electors of Cardiff a fort night ago still dapper and debonair in outward seeming, but proclaiming himself a very Lloyd George as a revenue-raiser. True, he phrased it differently; he did not say that he would rob hen-roosts; he would provide the additional revenue required by "arranging" taxation. "Arranging" is a good word, and capable of many permutations. "National taxation should be so ordered and adjusted that each shall pay in proportion to his means." That is what we all say; but that is not quite what Mr. Harcourt meant by "arranging." The fact is, that Mr. Harcourt cannot square his democratic views with his class traditions, and no amount of "arranging" of phrases will enable him to accomplish it.

CASTRO AS OUTCAST.

The "rights of man" are being violated by the British Government, according to Ex-President Castro, because they will not allow him to land in Trinidad or at any British port. It is an arguable question whether the expression "Man" can be taken as covering Castro according to civilised twentieth-century ideas; but in any case it is obvious that, apart from the fact that he has by no means earned any kindly consideration from the British Government, his presence on British soil within comfortable plotting distance of Venezuela would not be convenient. Even France, which has allowed him to stay in Martinique, the only West Indian spot now left open to him, has informed Venezuela that no protest would be made if he were arrested on a French steamer in a Venezuelan port, and that, even while he stays in Martinique, a very close eye will be kept upon him, while the French steamship company has declined to carry him any further. His best course will probably be to come back to Europe and settle in Switzerland. There is no possibility of a sudden dash by him from Geneva upon Caracas, and international complications between Venezuela and Switzerland could not at the worst get to the bombarding stage, or even to that of peaceful blockade.

C&B BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT
TABLE DELICACIES,
Sole Agents for Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.
PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.
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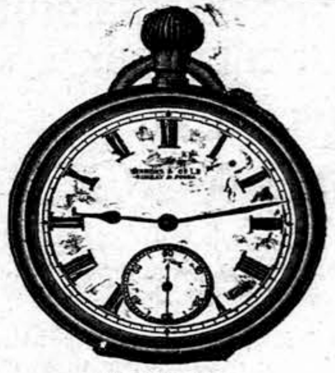

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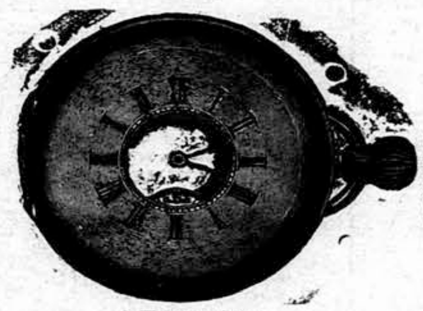
DESCRIPTION:—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance, all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facets; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.



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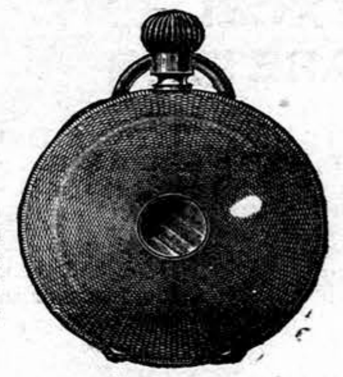

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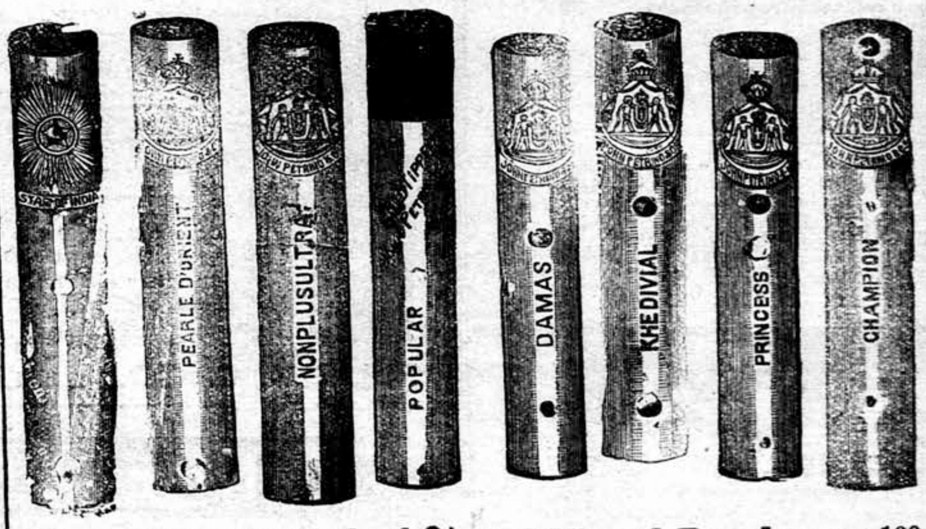

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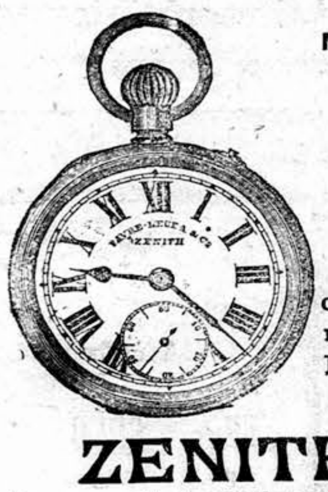

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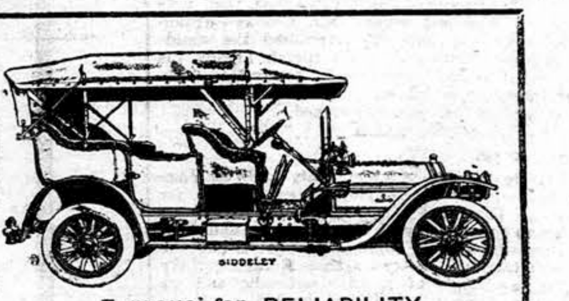

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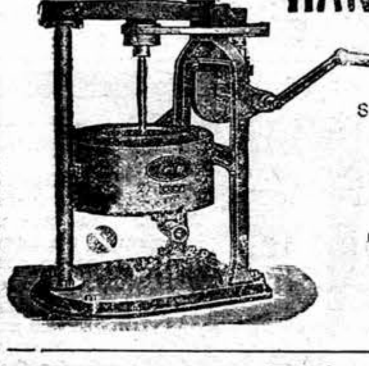

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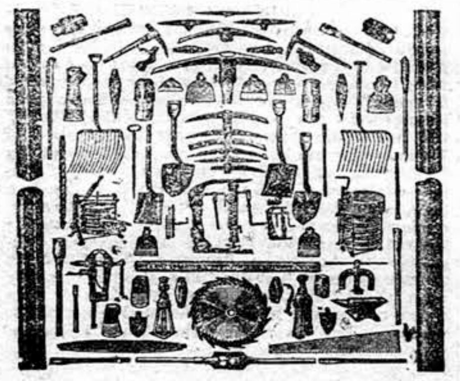

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